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AND
National Register:

For JUNE, 1817.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(British and Foreign.)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

STATE OF THE ARMY.

SECOND REPORT

FROM THE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON FINANCES:
THE ARMY.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed,
March 29, 1817.)

THE prosperity of the People is the supreme law of the State;—this maxim is acknowledged and professed by all parties; but, the means to obtain, or to prolong that prosperity are so various, and assume shapes so different, and even so contrary, that no resemblance can be traced between them. Opinions therefore differ; and the wisest of men find themselves foiled by the results of measures on which they had depended for the accomplishment of their purposes. Sometimes the best intentioned plans fail from omission of something—the smallest thing in the world—but, necessary to success; and sometimes they fail from the consequences of a something too much; a redundancy, that proves to be more burdensome than useful, and like the too tall mast of a ship, is dangerous, though a mast be in itself absolutely indispensable.

If such be the uncertainties of public concerns, we are not to wonder that Statesmen differ;—they may rationally see the same object in different lights, and may honestly express the dissimilar convictions with which it impresses their minds.

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But, beside the more obvious and notorious causes of contradictory opinions, on national questions, it usually happens, that, such questions when analysed, include principles of mixed policy. And this is more especially the case when the connections of a nation are numerous, when it has the charge of distant provinces, and when—as is not infrequent—the prosperity of one or more of these, it is affirmed—or supposed—meets with rivalry, or counteraction, in the greater prosperity of others. This jealousy arises from a thousand various sources. Often, it is the mere effect of a former state of things, the operative impulses of which have ceased, but the prejudice remains. Often it depends on anticipated evils, which never may happen; and which, if they do happen, are found to be less intolerable than imagination had depicted them. They are accompanied by circumstances which greatly moderate their disadvantages, or by an altered state of society that neutralizes much of their natural dispositions or properties.

Nothing is more prevalent than impatience under evils, whether natural or political. The mind thus irritated preys on itself; and in this state, is unable to form a just and temperate judgment on affairs of magnitude. It must be confessed, that the mind of the British public has of late suffered under many and severe provocations; that they were inevitable, has not been thought by some a sufficient excuse for those who

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were regarded as the occasion of them. In cooler moments, or when the sufferings now felt shall have subsided, the judgment may be at leisure for a more sedate exercise; and reflection may come in aid of its decisions. It is possible, that, at such a period, things may assume a new aspect; and what is now complained of as insupportable, may then appear to have been supported not only without fatal consequences, but possibly, without excessive inconvenience.

In Despotie Governments nothing is held so sacred as the most death like silence on the strength of the Army. To attempt to obtain the smallest information on that subject, except by those in the most confidential offices, is an approach to treason, or to *espionage*, not to be forgiven. And in fact, a cloud of spies is directed to surround the means of information, whenever a Continental power entertains the most distant intention of military operations against one of its neighbours. To meet with a favourable opportunity, is the same thing as to discover that the army is reduced in its numbers, and weakened in its strength; that its state of preparation for service, its discipline, or the deficiency of materials for the field, or of stores for defence, is considerable, and the consequences that may be anticipated, commonly follow, to justify political vigilance and jealousy.

In the fable of the boar whetting his tusks against a tree, notwithstanding the prevalence of peace among the beasts, we have the dictates of statesman like sagacity, expressed in a mode level to the meanest capacity; and this state of preparation is, unquestionably, of the utmost consequence, as a matter of policy, and prudence, to all states and countries surrounded by others; and which, of course, know not from what quarter offence may be either given, or taken. It is not equally so among ourselves: the preparations of any attack meditated against Britain, must commence with a formidable augmentation of the navy. The island is not to be assailed by military force till after a passage has been cleared across the waves. When that great highway has

become a military road, then will augmentations of an army become formidable to Britain.

For these reasons, our country may rest in safety with a military establishment less in number and force than would suit other states; and their policy is no pattern for us to copy. On the same principle, secrecy on the subject of the army is of much less consequence to Britain at any time; but, in time of peace it may be described as of no consequence at all. During the war, it was, indeed, the policy of our government to reveal the strength of the army, up to certain, somewhat distant, dates, only; and to inform the public what it *had been*: that policy is no longer applicable; and now the public is informed what the strength of that body *is*; and not only is the public informed what the strength of that body *is*, but also to what sound policy may reduce it, within a moderate distance of time. The most sanguine cannot answer for events; the prospect, or the probability, is all that comes within the controul of human powers.

The exertions of Britain, as is well known to all the world, had been gigantic; whether they exceeded, or not, her real strength, may be left to be decided by time; but, that they were such as could not have been anticipated, by the most prescient, is frankly confessed by whoever has duly considered them. Among these was the military power she displayed; a power that more than once baffled the projects of the tyrant of Europe, and triumphed over armies which never thought to have encountered their equal, much less their superior. This power was carried to an extent so much beyond the ordinary demands of the country, that no small difficulty attended the reduction of it to a regular standard. To say the truth, no previous point of time afforded a standard which could with propriety be quoted as proper to command conformity to it. For, besides the more antient and established provinces (the colonies) in which the army was usually stationed, and whose wants were known, the acquisitions of Britain comprized colonies whose wants, were, for the pre-

sent, unknown. They were, and could not but be, strangers to our manners, laws and interests; neither could we, all at once, become thoroughly acquainted with their expectations, their prejudices legitimate and illegitimate, and with those effectual though invisible ties which best encircle and secure their affections.

The circumstances, too, which involved the property, if not the existence of some of our ancient possessions, were considerably changed from what they had been. The war with America shewed the impolicy of leaving our Canadian provinces without sufficient military protection; while the existence and *soi-disant* exaltation of a negro empire in the West Indies, demanded a consideration never before necessary, in time of peace, on behalf of our possessions in that part of the globe.

Whoever looks at the East Indies, and observes the prodigious extent of the British dominions, and at the West Indies, with due discernment and apprehension, will find, in circumstances at once peculiar and trying, many occasions of hesitation and pause. To relinquish these incorporations with our Empire, were equally dastardly and dangerous. To hold them without efficient force, is, and will be, impossible. To continue the same troops in those arduous situations and unhealthy climates without change, is to banish from the enjoyments of life, to consign to a living death, those bodies of men who were so unhappy as to be destined to that service:—can a stronger cause of umbrage be imagined?

These, with a thousand other considerations, demanded the fullest information, and that was not the work of a moment;—they demanded, also, ample, and if possible, *leisurely* discussion. They demanded the suggestion of plans, with an adherence to the best and most feasible of those which might be suggested; and, above all, they demanded the concurrence of the legislature, which was not to be obtained but at a proper time and place.

The soundest policy that can be pursued in a free state is, to take an unbiassed and liberal view of things, and to convince the judgment of the public;

to accomplish this, nothing is equally suitable with those communications of evidence on which reliance may be placed. To mislead the nation, whether its representatives, or the public at large, were a crime of unequalled infamy. Happily, it is little to be feared among us; we have no want of men of sterling abilities and enlightened minds, on whom such delusion could not be practised with impunity; neither could it hope to escape detection, even if those were so inclined, whose duty should prompt them to the contrary;—but of this it may be remarked, that what will not bear to be believed, should not be so much as glanced at, or suspected, without evidence.

The deliberative branches of our Legislature possess the means, and are never destitute of the power, to enforce the most thorough investigation of national affairs. That they cannot always examine the whole minutiae in person, may be true; but sooner or later every minutiae gets examined, by means of those principles which they may think proper to adopt. Subterfuge and trick may delude for a time; but they tremble at the thought of a day of reckoning, and are never secure against the direction of a Parliamentary enquiry to the close investigation of their proceedings, however occult and ingeniously deceptive.

We have already hinted, that a series of Reports may be expected from the labours of a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the Financial difficulties of the country. The second of these, the cost and extent of the Army, is now presented to the reader. It contains rather a history of the past than anticipations of the future,—a view of what has been done, rather than calculations on what it may be necessary or proper to do. Its character, then, is that of a deference to public wishes and solicitude. Its statements are clear and satisfactory. It examines the causes of expense under several heads, which, though altogether, they amount to a mighty sum, yet, when viewed individually, and so they must be viewed, present but few instances in which more might have been expected, than has been accomplished in the time. That a numerous army makes war

during peace on the finances of a country, is a truth both felt and feared all the world over; in a commercial country this truth is still more striking, because every hand that wields the sword is a power taken away from the plough, the loom, or other productive process.

The subject naturally divides itself into four parts:—what has been the numerical extent of the military force, and what proportion of it no longer presses on the national resources;—what numbers are now proper to be retained;—what provision shall be made for supplying future services, by a body of young men which shall be at hand, to take the place of those who, from age or accident, can no longer be depended on; and lastly, what recompence it becomes the nation to make to those who have suffered in discharge of their duty. It would be folly to omit the instruction of youth in the art of war, till that happy time arrives when all the earth shall enjoy uninterrupted tranquillity; it would be ingratitude to refuse the soothing power of a moderate competence to the widows and the fatherless of our brave defenders. Income cannot compensate the loss sustained by survivors; but, it is all the nation can offer. It cannot revive the dead; but it bears an honourable testimony to their merits, and is a branch of national duty, which

is twice blessed;

It blesseth him that gives and him that takes,
And droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath.

The method taken by the Committee is so clear, that it admits of little illustration. The length of the Report, notwithstanding our desire to compress it, has induced us to divide it into two parts; and the rather, as the principal subject of the second part—the honorary allowance to the afflicted, or the Pension list, is a proper subject of distinct consideration. It is a subject, too, in which we are happy to see a circumstance noticed for improvement, for the remedy of a defect long felt, which though of some augmented cost, yet is of infinitely more augmented honour to the people and the country, of whose establishment it forms a part.

SECOND REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

IN this department the first object that presents itself is the numerous amount of force.

Your Committee are deeply sensible of the extreme difficulty of ascertaining the precise point at which our military establishments should be fixed, on account of political considerations, and others of a still more delicate nature, which must necessarily involve themselves in the question. In taking into consideration the peace establishments of the country, it must be remembered, that if on the one hand they are proposed to be kept in a state of complete preparation, with a view of affording entire security to the nation, both at home and abroad, the continued expense must bear so heavily upon the resources of the country, as to preclude all hope of relief from the burdens of taxation, and the load of debt incurred during a long series of protracted hostilities: on the other hand, if they should be reduced too low, the temporary gain, in point of economy might be more than counterbalanced by the hazardous situation in which this kingdom, together with its numerous and distant dependencies, might eventually be placed on the breaking out of an unforeseen or sudden war; for which such a state of deficient military preparation might possibly offer no small temptation.

It is rather, therefore, for the Executive Government, acting on their responsibility, to propose, and for the wisdom of the House to judge of, a matter of this high importance, than for your Committee to offer an opinion; but they observe, in the mean time, with satisfaction, that, upon a comparison between the estimates of the two last years, and those for the present year, much will appear to have been effected in the way of reduction, both as to numbers and as to expense; and they entertain a confident hope, that such farther reductions will continue to be made, as may be found consistent with all the true interests of the country, neither erring on the side of absolute confidence in the long duration of peace, nor giving way to unwarrantable apprehensions of danger and aggression.

And your Committee farther submit, that as the duration and magnitude of the astonishing exertions made by this kingdom during the late war, must mainly be attributed to the pecuniary resources then brought into operation, which could never be more justly deemed the sinews of war than during the whole course of that eventful contest, so these can be renovated and strengthened in no other way than by retrenchment and economy during the opportunity afforded by a return of peace.

At the same time, this most important consideration must always be kept in view—that if our military establishments should once be suffered to fall below the standard of efficiency and discipline, to which they are now raised by great exertions founded on experience, it will not be possible to restore them again to the

same height without great waste of time, however urgently their best services may be required.

LAND FORCES.

The first of the returns compares the numerical force maintained in 1816, with that intended in 1817; both as to the difference of actual establishments, and of the force on account of which a charge is incurred by the public, distinguished from the force in France and in India.

The second gives the comparison of the total numbers in 1814 and 1817.

The third shows the comparative expense in 1816 and 1817, and also in 1815. The reduction of that great establishment which the war had occasioned, was begun in 1816, and has been carried considerably farther in the present estimates; the difference amounts to no less a sum than 1,738,496*l.* on the net balance; although several charges, such as half pay, the Compassionate List, and other allowances of a similar kind, are necessarily augmented by the termination of the war, and a diminution of the numbers maintained on active service.

Besides the mere numerical reduction, a principle of economy has been applied to the cavalry, by a diminution of the number of horses kept for the service of each regiment, to the extent of 20 in each troop; in the last year there were only ten men dismounted in each troop, and that number is now doubled, by which a considerable charge is saved, without too far breaking down the efficiency of the regiment.

The particulars of the charge of a regiment of infantry in 1792 and 1817 are annexed, showing the general establishment of each regiment which prevailed at that period, compared with the present; and giving at one view the relative charge of maintaining the same numerical force, in the two periods, which bears the proportion of very nearly two to three: being 245,094*l.* in 1792, and 331,074*l.* in 1817, for 8,000 infantry.

A comparison is also given of the expense of regimenting a force of 8,000 infantry into battalions of 400 rank and file each (the establishment existing in 1792), and into battalions of 800 rank and file each; by which judicious arrangement an annual saving of 74,326*l.* as well as a more efficient staff, by the present mode of forming this amount of force on the same number, is secured to the public.

The pay of the army, with regard to rank and file has been exactly doubled since 1792, with additional allowances after seven years of service, but the augmentation of pay and daily allowance has been made on a much lower scale to the officers; and the colonel stands on the same footing as in 1792.

In the cavalry no addition has been made to the pay of any rank superior to that of lieutenant, which has been increased from 8*s.* 5*d.* to 9*s.* per day; the dragoon soldiers, whose daily pay was 8*d.* in 1792, now receive 1*s.* 3*d.* with the addition of 1*d.* after 10 years, and 2*d.* after 17 years of service.

The rate of agency remains precisely the same as in 1792 for corps of infantry; for corps of cavalry, the rate of agency appears to have been reduced one-fourth, from the 25th of July, 1809. It is remarkable, that no augmentation has ever been made to the allowances for clothing and appointments of either cavalry or infantry. The rates of off- reckonings were first fixed in the reign of Queen Anne, and they remain the same at the present day; but, in consequence of the great increase in the price of leather during the early part of the late war, an allowance of 15 per cent. on the off- reckonings was granted to colonels of cavalry regiments from July, 1799, after deducting therefrom 1*l.* 16*s.* per annum for every man wanting to complete the full establishment. This allowance has been issued every two years, on a memorial from the respective colonels, showing that no diminution had taken place in the price of appointments; with the exception of two years, from the 25th of December, 1803, to the 24th of December, 1805, for which the colonels did not claim it.

The difference which appears in the present and in former estimates, between the expenses of clothing some regiments of equal numbers, is occasioned by some of them being upon the British and some upon the Irish establishment, which, for a cavalry regiment of 464 rank and file, amounts, upon the British establishment, to 2,845*l.* and upon the Irish (in Irish currency) to 3,500*l.* or 3,230*l.* British. This is stated to be a very old regulation, in which no alteration has been made of late years.

[Here follows the comparison alluded to, by which it appears, that in 1816 the total number, in the abstract, of the estimates, omitting the corps ordered for reduction in 1816, and the corps for service in India and in France, but including 21,401 officers and men of foreign corps, in British pay, was 133,505

In 1817, total number, omitting the corps ordered home from India, and the corps for reduction in 1817, and also omitting the corps for service in India and in France 92,606

Diminution in 1817 40,899

Next follows a comparison between the establishment of the army in 1814, and in 1817: in 1814, we had, in cavalry, infantry, foreign corps, and embodied militia, a force of 344,746 In 1817, a force of 122,952

Decrease in 1817 221,794

Sums voted for army services.
For 1815, were £13,435,399
In 1816 £8,727,994
In 1817 £6,980,498

Decrease for 1817 £1,738,496

By particulars of the charge of a regiment of infantry for 1792 and 1817; it appears that, by forming ten battalions of 800 rank and file each, the present ordinary establishment, instead of 20 battalions of 400 rank and file, as in 1792, a saving is effected of 74,326*l.*

Your Committee, in making a reference to the year 1792, desire to call the notice of the House to the low establishments of the latter part of that year, which were deemed sufficient for all national purposes at that time, in the contemplation of a long continuance of peace; and although many circumstances are materially changed by events which have subsequently taken place, so as to prevent any exact parallel from being drawn between the two cases, especially in the amount of pecuniary charge, yet they submit, that as near an approximation to that low scale of establishment and expense, as may be found consistent with our more extended possessions, and with the augmented rates of various fixed disbursements, would be highly advantageous in relieving the burdens, and in supporting the public credit of the country.

The difference in numbers between 1792 and the present estimate is, for Great Britain, 14,011.

Of these 3,000 are on account of reliefs for the foreign service, which is very considerably increased by the distant possessions acquired during the war. The difference for Ireland is 12,000.

The numbers estimated in the colonies and foreign dependencies, for the last six months of 1792, amounted to 12,650 rank and file. The numbers for the current year, amount to 20,416.

The numbers maintained in the foreign possessions newly annexed to the Crown, amounted, for the last year, to 18,200 rank and file; and they are for the current year 12,600. It is observable, that this last number is almost exactly the same numerical force as was spread over the whole colonies and foreign possessions of the Crown of Great Britain previous to the war.

In the estimates for 1816, these newly-acquired possessions bore the proportion of two-thirds to the force employed in the old colonies; but in the estimates for the current year the force in the former is intended to be 12,600, and in the latter 20,416; so that the force in the former is relatively somewhat more reduced than in the latter.

A charge of 5,000*l.* in the regimental contingencies for repairs at the Horse-guards, including the salary of the surveyor, belongs properly to the army services; but all expenses of that kind should in future be carried on under the direction of the Board of Works, by which regulation the office and salary of a separate surveyor for this department will be rendered unnecessary. The present surveyor appears to have been appointed by the Secretary at War, and his salary fixed in the manner recommended by the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, in their 8th Report, p. 165 and 166.

STAFF.

The expenses of the staff exhibit a considerable saving.

Total expense of the staff for great Britain, as originally estimated in 1816, was ..£66,411

For Ireland, in Irish currency ..48,040

present estimate for Great Britain39,630

For Ireland, in Irish currency ..24,406

In the staff upon foreign stations, the reduction seems to be carried to a still greater extent; and your Committee notice with much satisfaction, that the Governors resident at Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope, and the resident Lieutenant-governor at Gibraltar, are no longer included in the estimate for the staff pay of their military rank; their civil appointments in time of peace being considered adequate to the support of their respective situations.

Your committee cannot leave the subject of governments abroad, thus incidentally brought before them, without expressing a wish that some means may be devised for rendering the foreign possessions of the British empire more efficient towards defraying the expenses of their own military protection, since their value to the parent State must be greatly diminished by their continuing a lasting drain on its resources.

The revenue of Malta, with its dependencies, for 1815, amounted to 114,426*l.*; the expenditure for 1816, consisting principally of salaries and pensions, on fixed establishments, amounted to 60,119*l.*

The Funds in the Ionian islands, under the immediate administration of Great Britain, in July, 1815, left a favourable balance of 20,650*l.* but expenses are incurred in the island of Zante, by building a mole, by the continuation of an aqueduct, and in making roads.

The revenues of the Mauritius for 1814, including those of the isle of Bourbon, (since restored to France) gave 206,860*l.*; the charges amounted to 119,900*l.*

There being no later return for the Mauritius in the Colonial Office, it will be proper that orders should be sent out to the Governor of this, as well as of every other foreign possession, to render more accurate information with regard to the several heads of income and charge in each respectively.

The military expenditure of the islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, and their dependencies, for 1814, amounted to 186,912*l.*

The revenue, and other receipts, of Ceylon, during 1815, including a balance in hand, amounted to 640,444*l.* and the expenditure to 647,848*l.* a very large proportion of which expenditure was incurred for the military establishments of the island, the whole of which, with the exception of the King's pay of the European troops, is defrayed out of the civil revenue. The native troops, at the period of this return, amounted to about 5,000 rank and file.

The revenue of the Cape of Good Hope, for 1815, was 229,495*l.*, and the expenditure 234,832*l.*, including the pay of a native corps.

Total Staff in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and Ireland. Appointments in 1815, 217— for 1816, 111—and 1817, 100. Foreign Staff in 1815, 329; in 1816, 141; in 1817, 111.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The detailed particulars of the public departments, printed by order of the House is

he present session led to an inquiry into the necessity of keeping the office of Commander-in-Chief at its full establishment, under the circumstances of so large a reduction in the numbers of the army; in which it appeared to your Committee, that no decrease of business in that office has yet taken place, the multiplicity of correspondence, of applications and references, having been, in fact, for the present, materially augmented. Some retrenchment may reasonably be expected in the number of persons employed, whenever this temporary pressure of business shall cease, and when the military establishments shall have been settled upon the basis of a permanent peace.

The salary of the Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief was fixed in conformity to those of the Under Secretaries of State, at 2,000*l.* with an augmentation of one-fourth, after three years of service, which your Committee submit to the House as being too rapid a scale of advance to be followed in any future appointment in any of those departments. And they farther submit, as an improvement in this arrangement, that the augmented rate of allowance should not commence till after the expiration of seven years' service.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, AND QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL, AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Charge of the Adjutant-General's Department.

In the year 1815..... £10,383
1816..... 9,528

The estimate for the present year is 8,309*l.* being a diminution of 2,074*l.* as compared with 1815.

Charge in the department of the Quarter-Master-General.

In the year 1815..... £8,695
1816..... 9,446

The estimate for the present year is 5,981*l.*; being a diminution of 3,868*l.* since the reduction of the army. Your Committee have had the farther satisfaction to find, by a comparison of the present establishment of this office with that of 1792, that the number of persons now employed exceeds only by one, that of 1792.

PAY OFFICE.

In the Paymaster-general's department, the business has in some respects necessarily increased by the cessation of the war, which occasions a very considerable augmentation of the number of claimants for half-pay, and other retired allowances; and which may, for a considerable time, in a great degree counterbalance the decrease of expence which would otherwise be occasioned by a reduction of establishment, or a diminution of the magnitude of the annual accounts.

The deputy and Assistant-deputy Paymasters-general abroad are intended to be abolished during peace, and the duties of paying the troops on foreign stations are to devolve on the Commissariat department: the saving

of expence will be, for the present year, as compared with the last, 8,528*l.*, which is the difference between the actual reduction of the expence of this branch of the department, and the allowances granted according to a regulation of 12th July, 1816, fixing the rate of such allowances. These allowances amount to one-fourth of the pay of those deputies who receive 3*l.* or 2*l.* per day, and to one-third to all deputies who received 1*l.* 10*s.* per day, and to assistants (in all cases) to one-fourth of their pay; which allowances, considering the great trust and responsibility imposed on those officers, your Committee do not think unreasonable. The whole amount of these allowances is not likely to exceed about 5,000*l.* per annum.

WAR OFFICE.

On directing their attention to the official establishment of the War Office, your Committee could not avoid remarking several articles, which, although sanctioned by the estimates of former years, appear to them to call for observation.

The extra allowances made to clerks for preparing the annual estimates seem unfit to be continued, as the duty performed constitutes a part of the regular and ordinary business of this office.

The number of messengers is also very large, amounting to 29, several of whom receive above 100*l.* a-year.

But your Committee wish particularly to observe on the retired allowances possessed by two clerks in this office on account of their having filled the situation, in succession, of Private Secretary to former Secretaries at War, by authority from those Secretaries at War themselves, when they ceased to fill that office. Such allowances are certainly unusual, if not without example; and therefore, on account of the precedent, wholly unfit to be continued, more especially as those two individuals still retain their situation in the office.

These two cases have been remarked upon in the 6th Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, and the practice of making such grants has been discontinued in pursuance of the suggestions contained in that Report.

Your Committee conceive, that in any future appointment to the office of Deputy Secretary at War, a salary of 1,500*l.* per annum, with an increase of 500*l.* a year, after a continuance in his office of 10 years, will be sufficient; and they also venture to recommend 1,000*l.* as a proper salary for the first and principal clerks.

In addition to the establishment of this department, which, including 19,526*l.* the charge of the branches employed in the examination of accounts for the period in arrear, amounts to 60,803*l.*; the compensations and retired allowances, forming the sum of 6,771*l.* must be regarded as a very large burden incidental to the charge of this office.

Your Committee, however, have considerable satisfaction in contrasting the state of the current accounts of this office with that of the

period when the Committee on Public Expenditure, in 1811, noticed "the disordered and disgraceful state in which the accounts of this great branch of public expenditure has been for so many years suffered to remain." In the current accounts the arrear is inconsiderable, and by the more modern and judicious arrangement, a considerable portion of the establishment had been transferred (without any interruption of the current business) to the examination of the periods in arrear; by which means nearly the whole of the outstanding accounts from 1784 to 1797 have been settled; and the Committee have reason to expect that the settlement of those now outstanding for the period between 1797 and 1810 will take place with as much expedition as the difficulty of investigating accounts which have remained so long unexamined will permit.

MEDICINES, &c.

The charge of medicines and surgical materials in Great Britain and Ireland amounted, for 1816, to 60,266*l.* which is reduced to 26,466*l.*

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Your Committee would not have thought it requisite to make any remark on the estimate for past and contingent allowances to volunteer corps of yeomanry, were they not desirous of bearing their testimony to the great utility and importance of that species of force, for the maintenance of order and protection of property; supported as it is by a comparatively small expense, and calculated to keep alive the ancient spirit of the nation, in the quarter where it is most desirable and most useful. They, therefore, highly approve of the addition of *1*l.** to each individual of this body, the allowances having been previously reduced from *4*l.** a year to *2*l.**

TROOPS IN FRANCE.

The numbers of this army will soon be reduced from 30,000 to 24,000 men; and it is understood that all practicable retrenchments are now making.

Your Committee have great satisfaction in stating, that no part of the charges of this force has hitherto fallen on this country; and they are enabled to add a confident and well-grounded expectation, that the whole will continue to be defrayed out of the sums contributed by the Government of France, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris of 20th of November, 1815; in addition to the 15 millions of francs (1,000,000*l.* sterling) recently bestowed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the gallant army which conquered at Waterloo, and captured Paris.

REGIMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

The troops serving within the territorial possessions of the East India Company do not fall under the consideration of your Committee, as the whole expense is borne by the Company; but, with regard to the recruiting service, for which a charge appears in the

estimates of £17,824 clearly inadequate to cover the expenses, it appears that an arrangement has been made for the payment; and the computed charge for recruits transferred to the Company's service, from 1799 to 1815, is credited to Government in the account with the East India Company, presented to the House on the 28th of May 1816, Principal, partly estimated.....£410,000
Interest 125,000

£535,000

Two regiments of dragoons, and five battalions of foot, are under orders to return, which will reduce the amount of force stationed in the territorial possessions of the East India Company to very nearly the number of 20,000, provided for by the charter. Every expense belonging to these troops will be borne by the Company up to the period of their landing, when a reduction of numbers to the extent of these regiments and battalions will take place; so that no charge can fall on the public beyond the pay and allowance requisite for the short period of effecting that reduction.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

In the Royal Military College every thing seems to be conducted in a manner honourable to those who are in authority, and on a plan conducive to the good education of all classes resorting to it for instruction. Your Committee cannot, however, but question the expediency of continuing this establishment on its present extensive scale. They most heartily join in the feelings which would induce Parliament to provide for the orphan children of those gallant men who have sacrificed their lives in the service of their country; and also for the children of meritorious officers now actually serving; but if the whole number at present on the establishment are to be provided with commissions, it must unavoidably operate nearly to the exclusion of all other classes from the army; and your Committee submit, whether such a system would not be in direct variance from what has hitherto been practised in this kingdom; and whether it might not justly be considered as inconsistent with the spirit of our constitution. But if these young men cannot be promoted, it is almost superfluous to remark on the inexpediency and eventual cruelty of educating them for stations which they are not likely to fill, and of encouraging hopes that must be disappointed.

Some reductions of expense have already taken place; among which your Committee cannot but notice, the voluntary relinquishment of his table allowance by the distinguished officer at the head of the establishment, accompanied at the same time by a statement, that although an accession of property rendered it unnecessary for him to receive any longer this allowance, he wished to be understood as by no means considering it improper to be continued to any officer who might be his successor. Some other reductions may probably still be made, independently of lower-

ing the number of young persons who receive eleemosynary education; and it well deserves consideration whether, with regard to the senior branch, for which an entirely separate establishment is maintained at Farnham, some additional contribution might not be reasonably demanded from the officers who desire to receive the benefits of the mode of instruction there afforded. The whole sum now paid is no more than 30 guineas per annum for each officer admitted, and it is stated that the present applications for admission are much more numerous than it is possible to comply with.

It may farther merit consideration, whether in time of peace it would not be advantageous to increase the rate of payment to be required from the third class of junior students, who now contribute £100 each, while the numbers of the other two classes are reduced; and, perhaps, to give somewhat more of a civil character to the education of the place. By these means, great numbers of young persons, best adapted by their station in the country to lend the armies of a free people, may be drawn to the college, in consequence of a mode of education uniting the advantages of our public schools with the qualifications that are considered necessary for the military profession. In this manner the college may be made to pay the greater part, at least, of its own expenses, and become, during peace, a much lighter burden upon the resources of the country. Whenever war shall unhappily return, temporary alterations may easily be effected suited to the existing state of things.

The rate of expense, according to the present estimates, supposing the numbers to be full, appears to be for each student in the senior branch (besides the 30 guineas paid by himself) about £117 a year; and for each student in the junior branch about £43; but if the salaries of the officers are divided between both departments in the proportion of their respective numbers, an addition must be made of £15 nearly to each student: and if the pay of the gentlemen cadets is not deducted, which, although it may be carried to another department, is still a charge on the public (as those young gentlemen, but for the purposes of education, would not be received at so early an age) £45 more will be added to the cost of each individual, giving on the whole an annual disbursement from the public for each student in the senior department of £132, and for each student in the junior department of 103l.

By a return made from the college, the whole expense in

The year 1816 amounted to £33,819

The estimate of this year is..... 28,155

Diminution..... £ 5,664

*. The Pension list, Compassionate list, &c. will form an article in our next.

The Elgin Marbles from the Temple of Minerva at Athens; on Sixty-one Plates, selected from "Stuart's Antiquities of Athens." To which are added the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, &c. Imp. Quarto. Price £5 5s. Taylor, London, 1816.

THE Marbles which had been collected by Lord Elgin, during his "pursuits in Greece," have been brought under the notice of our readers by means of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed to consider their value and application to the promotion of the Arts in this country.* They are not, therefore, a subject entirely new to our friends; but, as they are now become public property, they are open to public inspection, and it may prove an agreeable advantage to some, to be reminded of the pleasure and gratification they afford. But, when we say "pleasure," the recollection of profit, individual and national, ought by no means to be overlooked; for, it is nothing uncommon to see a dozen, or more, of young Artists at study, drawing, painting, or modelling, from the admirable originals presented by this collection.

To increase the opportunities of study, the Townleian Collection of Antiquities, is added, in separate apartments; and connected with that, are the Trophies won from the French in the Egyptian Expedition. It is impossible, therefore, to contemplate the wonderful proofs of the patriotism of Pericles, manifested in his design to render his Metropolis the center of attraction to all Greece by its embellishments, no less than by its predominance, without associating the gratifying recollection of the battle of the Nile, and of the triumphs of British valour and perseverance over Gallic invasion, robbery and plunder.

To what rivalry of exertions these feelings may give rise, it is not easy to foresee; but, this may safely be affirmed that the way to excellence is as open

* Comp. LIT. PAN. Vol. IV. pp. 449—705.

now as it was to Phidias, and his scholars, antiently ; that Nature is inexhaustible in her variety ; and that talent improved by industry will not fail to accomplish wonders. It must, at the same time, be confessed, that sculpture has not yet been a favourite art in Britain. The popular taste has not yet taken that turn which is requisite to ensure success to the Artists generally. But, who knows what effect the contemplation of so rich and interesting a collection may produce on the public mind ? It therefore gives us pleasure to report that the visitors are very numerous : they must amount on a favourable day to several hundreds, and during a season to many thousands. This cannot fail of improving the judgment of the Public, of raising up patrons to the Arts, of inducing a liberality, not merely in pecuniary compensation for labour, but in estimation and treatment of talent. And talent, we doubt not, will start up from some hitherto undistinguished quarter, and will, when least anticipated, gratify, and perhaps astonish the public.

It is not undeserving of notice, that although numbers of persons presume on their ability to judge on the merit of a picture, few will take upon them to pass a verdict on the character of a piece of Sculpture ; unless indeed, it be unquestionably superior, or decidedly discreditable to the Art, itself.—

As the Art of Sculpture has fewer *conveniences* for the Artist,—fewer shelters for difficulties not surmounted, and requires a more severe and continued execution, so it requires in those who attempt to form a judgment on it, a more correct acquaintance with the general principles of Art, and with the study necessary to constitute a qualification for pronouncing an opinion. This is felt among us generally ; and it is to the honour of our countrymen, that they are not forward to decide, where they feel their incompetence. In proportion as they become acquainted with the best models, this reluctance will diminish ; and having obtained points of comparison, they will feel and express their conviction on a closer, or more distant, approach to that merit which has impressed their minds and memories.

To enlighten the public judgment then, is no less serviceable to Art, than to assist in training up youth who shall hereafter become distinguished masters. The fashion of the day, is usually too frivolous to befriend this branch of the Arts ; it therefore requires the support of sterling merit, and genuine British feeling ; it *must* be maintained for a while in despite to the meteor flash of the rage ; and nothing can contribute more effectually to establish it, than opportunities of recurring without obstruction to masterpieces which develop the principles which guided the most illustrious Chiefs of the profession. Those principles may be penetrated by the intelligent student of these collections of marbles : he must study Nature, to qualify him for seizing the inspirations of Art ; he must study the inspirations of Art ; and ever after he will behold Nature with new eyes, and new faculties.

Nor let it be forgot, that these are the “ Church works ” of the Antients. We acknowledge the difficulties with which the Art of Sculpture has to contend, and over which it must triumph, or perish in the attempt, in a Christian and especially in a Protestant country. Many are apt to conclude that the artists of Greece enjoyed more liberty in their figures of Gods and Goddesses, imaginary beings, than is allowable in characterizing the piety and virtue of Apostles, and saints, male and female. But, the correctness of the conclusion may be doubted. It is more than probable, that the masters of Greece had to struggle with the prescription that commanded the conformity of their statues to the attitudes of their prototypes received from Egypt. The Egyptian images of their Deities, we know, represented dead men ; little activity, or movement, therefore could be expected from them. The Greeks, certainly, were *irreligious*, in giving animation to their representatives of the Gods ; and they lost in sanctity what they gained in art. Nevertheless, the artists at length triumphed over this impediment to the free exercise of their skill ; and we suspect the *wicked* Phidias of being among the chief of the conspirators. This could not be accom-

plished all at once; it was the work of time, perseverance, and skill.

But, if Grecian Art, eventually overcame those obstacles which opposed themselves to its perfection, no reason can be assigned why British art should not eventually accomplish the same purpose. The means may be different; but the object is the same. The Artist of Antiquity contemplated in Homer the idea of his Jupiter: the Christian Artist must contemplate in the Gospels the image of his Christ. The character, it is true, demands a distinct, a superior, sublimity; but the Sculptor who shall animate the marble with the divinity he finds in the Evangelists, will deserve to take a precedence, that Phidias would be the first to concede. The Apostolic attendants on their Divine Master may well exercise the most practised hand: to combine simplicity with dignity is not the happy talent of every Artist, and, but too often, are these holy men represented in so unholy a manner, that we wonder not at the agony of the dying Artist who begged the priest to remove from before his eyes a crucifix so miserably executed, that he could not endure to look on it. We ourselves have seen, and of Michael Angelo, too, a Christ on the cross, the character of whose head would have much better suited either of the thieves.

Unfortunately, the Elgin collection does not abound in heads: there is scarcely such a thing as a countenance to be found throughout the whole. This produces some difficulty in determining the Deities with whose company we are favoured. We cannot trace the portrait lineaments of any model selected by the Artist; neither can we positively say how far he indulged his conceptions of ideal beauty. The whole, is a school of high nature, rather than of systematic art; and seen, as they now are, on the humble earth, the figures appear to be in a moderate degree, only, the representatives of Celestials. There is no Juno whose majestic steps trod from mountain to mountain, till she arrived at Olympus; no Iris, swift messenger of the Gods, glancing in rapid flight, on an errand of importance; no Mercury bearing a message, the behests of the arbiter of

fate. Considered as a subject for art, Neptune is a terrestrial God; and the Artist has given him a broad breast and brawny shoulders. Minerva, it is true, is in motion, but she moves on the earth, not in heaven. The other characters partake of the same properties; and have much more the air of *solid* mortals, than of *ærial* divinities.

But, placed aloft these properties would be far from injurious. The slender limbs of Iris and Mercury, would have been reduced to threads in the frontispiece of the Parthenon; and we incline to think that the artist purposely broadened and enlarged certain members, lest they might disappear, or become feeble, at an elevation so considerable. This, is in direct contradiction to the opinion of Mr. Flaxman, who thinks Phidias did not consider the refinements of his art which depended on perspective; while we, on our part, wonder that any artist can examine these figures, and not perceive the calculations of distance present to the master's mind. A much greater difficulty attends the observation, that they are equally well finished in all their parts, all round the figures. Now as they were to stand in the pediment of the temple, in a situation where their back parts could not be viewed, being cramped to the wall of the pediment, the labour bestowed on them behind, is absolutely thrown away; and, loosely speaking, half the pains taken might have been saved. Suspicion inclines to the idea that they were originally intended to be viewed on all sides; but surely, Minerva's Churchwardens did not purchase a lot of ready made goods, in order, at the next vestry meeting to claim applause from the parish for their frugality. Neither can we think that Pericles would sanction the saving, who acknowledged that he found his account in something like profusion rather than parsimony. Nor does the prevalent notion that they were intended to be exhibited previously to their being placed in the Temple, solve the difficulty; for surely the artist could gain little credit by shewing how much labour he had thrown away.

Be that as it might, they are masterly performances. Whether these mar-

bles are retouched by Phidias may continue to be questioned; but, assuredly, the artist who made the models, who wrought the wet clay from which they were copied, had the power of enchantment at his finger's ends. The freedom with which he has handled his tools, the taste with which he has set his draperies, the nature he has infused into his personages, distinguish at once his powerful mind, and his commanding hand. How far they might form groups and masses, considered as associated into one composition, we have no means of knowing; but, if we are not greatly mistaken, the master who composed them, had no inconsiderable acquaintance with the effect of shade, as well as of light; and knew how to render that element of art subservient to his purpose.

The merit of these Sculptures has been pronounced superlative, by the best judges; but, if examined with respect to their condition, it is much to be lamented that they so greatly need reparation; a task beyond the powers of Modern Art. Canova, himself the first of his profession, has pronounced it "sacrilege" to touch them with a tool. Some of them have suffered from decay, attributable to natural causes, the consequence of atmospherical action, the vicissitudes of the weather, &c. in the course of so many ages; to which has been added the effects of the saline vapours from the sea, reaching them from no great distance. A much more destructive cause of mutilation has been violence; the wanton diligence of the ignorant Turkish lads, who took delight to shew their antipathy to idolatry, by breaking and ill treating these sculptures. To this mischievous disposition, with its consequences, the basso-relieves which adorned the frieze bear most afflicting witness. It cannot be believed that in two thousand years previous to the conquest of Athens by the Ottomans, they had suffered equal mutilation with that which they have received from their present masters, since the city fell into their power.

This process of destruction was incessantly proceeding;—it was, in fact, an exuberance of *religious* feeling in

the Turks, and therefore was not likely to admit of interruption, or cessation. This forms the strongest justification of Lord Elgin for removing these antiquities from the places to which their authors had destined them; and unhappily, it is but too effectual: the eye of every spectator must be pained at beholding such exquisite art so dreadfully abused. As the conduct of his Lordship has been the subject of violent exclamation, and as the matter has been already submitted to our readers [*Comp. Lit. PAN. Vol. XV. p. 415*] in part, we shall in justice to the then representative of the British Nation at the Ottoman Court, insert a passage from his vindication.

In the prosecution of this undertaking, the artists had the mortification of witnessing the very wilful devastation, to which all the sculpture, and even the architecture, were daily exposed, on the part of the Turks, and travellers: the former equally influenced by mischief and by avarice; the latter from an anxiety to become possessed, each according to his means, of some relic, however small, of buildings or statues which had formed the pride of Greece. The Ionic Temple, on the Ilyssus, which, in Stuart's time, (about the year 1759), was in tolerable preservation, had so entirely disappeared, that its foundation was no longer to be ascertained. Another temple, near Olympia, had shared a similar fate, within the recollection of many. The Temple of Minerva had been converted into a powder magazine, and was in great part shattered, from a shell falling upon it, during the bombardment of Athens, by the Venetians towards the end of the seventeenth century; and even this accident has not deterred the Turks from applying the beautiful Temple of Neptune and Erechthus to the same use, whereby it is still constantly exposed to a similar fate. Many of the statues over the entrance of the Temple of Minerva, which had been thrown down by the explosion, had been pounded for mortar, because they offered the whitest marble within reach; and the parts of the modern fortification, and the miserable houses where this mortar had been so applied, are easily traced. In addition to these causes of degradation, the ignorant Turks will frequently climb up the ruined walls, and amuse themselves in defacing any sculpture they can reach; or in breaking columns, statues, or other remains of antiquity, in the fond expectation of finding within them some hidden treasures.

Under these circumstances, Lord Elgin felt himself irresistibly impelled to endeavour to preserve, by removal from Athens, any specimens of sculpture, he could, without injury, rescue from such impending ruin. He had, besides, another inducement, and an example before him, in the conduct of the last French embassy sent to Turkey before the Revolution. French artists did then attempt to remove several of the sculptured ornaments from several edifices in the Acropolis, and particularly from the Parthenon. In lowering one of the metopes, the tackle failed, and it was dashed to pieces; one other object from the same temple was conveyed to France, where it is held in the highest estimation, and where it occupies a conspicuous place in the gallery of the Louvre.* The same agents were remaining at Athens during Lord Elgin's embassy, waiting only the return of French influence at the Porte to renew their operations. Actuated by these inducements, Lord Elgin made every exertion; and the sacrifices he has made have been attended with such entire success, that he has brought to England, from the ruined temples at Athens, from the modern walls and fortifications, in which many fragments had been used as blocks for building, and from excavations from amongst the ruins, made on purpose, such a mass of original Athenian sculpture, in statues, alti and bassi relievi, capitals, cornices, frizes, and columns, as, with the aid of a few of the casts, to present all the sculpture and architecture of any value to the artist or man of taste, which can be traced at Athens.

In several places houses had been built where the statues might be expected to fall; these houses were purchased; and fragments were found, but, in other instances, the search and cost were fruitless, and the Turk, who had been induced, though most reluctantly, to give up his house to be demolished, then exultingly pointed out the places in the modern fortification, and in his own buildings, where the cement employed had been formed from the very statues which Lord Elgin had hoped to find. It was, in fact, after-

wards ascertained, on incontestible evidence, that these statues had been reduced to powder, and so used.

To preserve from a similar fate what little yet remained of these memorials of past ages, was beyond contradiction a service to the ingenious; it was to prolong their duration, and to render them useful; it was to contribute essentially to the general welfare of Art, by transferring to an enlightened country the almost expiring torch from which a new flame might be kindled. From these, British genius might derive principles which should guide the aspiring of our island in their progress to equal excellence. By these, they might see what had been done, and judge on what remained for them to do.

But, though we have been led to these remarks on the figures, which furnish the main interest of this Collection, we must not omit to notice the many specimens of Antiquities which in a less splendid Collection would be highly distinguished. The *Basso relievos* present objects of curiosity and speculation: the Inscriptions are deserving of peculiar attention and examination; some of them relate to customs not always sufficiently considered among our learned; others to points of history, which they contribute to elucidate, and thereby confirm or explain the narrative of the ancient historian; others again shew the most antient modes of writing; and among these none is more curious than the famous Sigeian inscription, which is written *Boutrosphedon*, or in the manner in which oxen plough; the lines alternately reading to the right hand, and to the left. Lord Elgin found it forming a seat or couch at the door of a Greek chapel, and habitually resorted to by persons afflicted with ague; who, deriving great relief from reclining upon it, attributed their recovery to the marble, and not to the elevated situation and sea air, of which it procured them the advantage. This ill fated superstition had already obliterated more than one half of the inscription, and in a few years more it would have become perfectly illegible.

The *ex votos*, parts of the body which had received relief from disease, for

* *Vide Dictionnaire des Beaux Arts*, par A. L. Millin, 1806, article *Parthenon*; and the Memoir, on the subject of a fragment of the frize of that temple, brought by M. De Choiseul Gouffier from Athens, and constituted national property during the French Revolution. The Memoir is published in M. Millin's *Monumens Antiques inedits*.

which, a sculpture of the part, testified the gratitude of the patient, afford occasion of much reflection; and lastly,—as we cannot particularize the whole, we adduce the compliment paid to some elegant female after death. Conjecture enquires whether the tomb thus rifled might not be that of *Aspasia*? and ever ready to fix a character distinguished by fame, *Virtù* has not scrupled to believe the affirmative. A tumulus, into which an excavation was commenced under Lord Elgin's eye during his residence at Athens, has furnished a most valuable treasure of this kind. It consists of a large marble vase, five feet in circumference, enclosing one of bronze thirteen inches in diameter, of beautiful form, in which was a deposit of burnt bones, and a lachrymatory of alabaster, of exquisite shape; and on the bones lay a wreath of myrtle in gold, having, besides leaves, both buds and flowers. The religious rites of the living, the commemorations of the dead, the gratitude of cities to those who had defended, or to those who had patronised them, the presence of heroes, once living, and of deities, the personifications of more sublime attributes, the consciousness of admiring what was admired two thousand years ago, and of late, as much as ever, impart an interest to this Collection, which we have thought it our duty to state in explicit terms. Those who visit it, in consequence of our suggestions, will confess, that we have not done it justice.

The work before us, is an attempt to communicate to readers who cannot enjoy the advantage of personal inspection, and to Foreigners in distant countries, some idea of the principal performances to which our remarks relate. It comprises, as the Title page expresses, a number of Plates from the work of Stuart; with some additions, very properly prefixed. These consist of engravings from drawings made for the Marquis de Nointel, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, in 1670, before the Temple of Minerva had been damaged by the explosion of the powder magazine it contained, occasioned by the falling of a bomb into it, during the siege by the Venetians, 1687; and of two of the most famous figures, with the still

more famous horse's head; of which casts and models are now becoming public.

It is curious to compare the different compositions proposed by modern artists, who had never seen these drawings, for filling up a pediment so extensive as a hundred feet in length. Le Roy and Stuart both tried their skill; but neither of their designs bears the least resemblance to the original of Phidias. How happy should we have thought ourselves if an art analogous to that of engraving, or that art itself, had transmitted down to us, the finished conceptions of the mighty master's mind! His original sketches, his studies, his alterations and corrections, would have formed a school of art unrivalled elsewhere.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, with certain explanations, and arrangements, proposed by M. Visconti, and others, correspondence, &c. constitute the chief part of the letter-press attached. The task of combining these, we presume had but little difficulty; but the accommodation to the public deserves praise, and we trust that the intention of the publisher will meet its reward; as we have reason to know, that the Volume forms a very acceptable and useful companion to visitors of taste, who find delight in admiring these wonders of Art.

The Catalogue of the Townley Collection, is delivered to the public, on application: that of the Elgin Collection is not ready.

A Critical and Historical account of the Elgin Sculptures has recently been published in *Two Memoirs read to the Royal Institute of France*, by Visconti; 8vo. and further information respecting them may be obtained from the *Memorandum of Lord Elgin's Pursuits in Greece*, 8vo.

* * We ought to add, that, connected with these apartments by a staircase, is the famous collection of Etruscan Vases, and other very curious and instructive Antiquities, formed at Naples, by the late Sir William Hamilton; and from him purchased to become the property of the British public.

A System of Physiological Botany, by the Rev. P. Keith, F.L.S. 2 vols. 8vo. price £1. 6s. Baldwin and Co. London. 1816.

WHETHER Nature follows a system or not, may continue to be debated between the partisans of Linnæus, in the affirmative, and those of Buffon, in the negative; but, the advantage of systematic arrangement, in a study so extensive as Botany, does not admit a doubt. The most capacious mind is incompetent to the reception of any tolerable notion of the science, without deriving all possible assistance from order and method. The most inquisitive can form no idea of distinctions absolutely necessary to be made, unless guided by arrangement, and conscious of having placed each article in connexion with its proper associates for the purpose of comparison.

This is true of the families of plants; but, it is also true of plants, when considered with respect to their structure and qualities. Their powers, their forms, their parts differ so essentially, that no general definition can suit the whole; the vegetable creation is well called a kingdom, having many provinces; or a world, having many divisions. Nothing can be more striking than the dissimilarity between the instructed and the ignorant, when the works of Nature are in question. What the ignorant passes by without notice, is an object of admiration to the instructed. He delights in tracing the connection of part with part, in observing the offices performed by each; their mutual services, and their combined energies in effecting the general good. He perceives that nothing is made in vain; no effort is superabundant, no power is called into exercise wantonly or wastefully. Variety is extensive, but it is not unbounded; it is surprising, but not, properly speaking, in excess. Nature has a course to which every thing must conform; and if human interference attempts to alter that course, a moderate extent of experiments shews that limits are appointed which none can overpass. It is nevertheless true, that the vegetable world is open to what

may properly be called improvements. It is in the choice of man whether he will cultivate a certain description of vegetables, in preference to another; he may choose between quality and quantity; between a smaller produce of excellent fruit, or a more abundant produce of inferior. His industry and his ingenuity need not complain of want of scope for their exercise: he is free to use them in conformity, but not in contradiction, to nature; he may introduce varieties but he cannot propagate monsters. No man can judge on vegetable varieties, unless he have a general acquaintance with the subjects included in the Botanic Science: and no man can acquire that general acquaintance unless he devote a portion of his time and attention to study. To facilitate this object, to render the acquisition of knowledge easy, and even pleasant, is a laudable purpose; and is what the worthy author had in view in composing these volumes.

The study of plants may be regarded as co-eval with the creation of man; the first of our race knew what was nutritive, and what was noxious. When banished from his original seat, he devoted his labours to tillage; and his talent of observation left him not in ignorance, of what were the most suitable seeds and fruits for his purpose. We differ altogether from Mr. Keith, in supposing that arrangement was unknown, or disregarded, in the early ages. Moses divides the botanical part of his system of Creation, into—grass—shrubs—and trees: Gen. i. 11, 12. and to this system Solomon adhered, as we learn from 1 Kings, iv. 33. compared with Deut. iv. 16. nor are we obliged to suppose that a triplicity so obvious had escaped the Egyptians, in whose learning the Hebrew legislator had been deeply conversant. Whether the Botanical writings of Solomon did not furnish information to Aristotle, has been made a question by some; we cannot pretend to determine it.

To the disciple of Aristotle, Theophrastus, Mr. Keith does ample justice; and after him the history of plants becomes more satisfactory. Dioscorides also receives his share of praise; but

our Author seems not to have been aware, that any ancient copy of his work is illustrated with figures. There is one such, we believe, in the Vatican. Modern Art, by the discovery of printing, and the introduction first of wooden cuts, and afterwards of copper-plate impressions, acquired a decided superiority; as it spread information which only the multiplication of copies could accomplish. From this time many illustrious names occur on which Mr. K. bestows praise; but above all, on Linnaeus, who may, justly be deemed the father of modern Systematic Botany. To complete this study was the lot of pneumatic Chemistry; and now a spirit of analysis is alert, together with a spirit of system: hence new stores are obtained from all parts of the globe, and, by means of arrangement, are placed in their orders, without disturbing the general System. It must, at the same time, be acknowledged, that the books relating to this science have wonderfully increased, and far exceed the powers of private persons to obtain; hence Mr. K. says truly,

Although the labours of phytologists have been directed with success to the explication of a variety of the most important phenomena of vegetation, and although we have been already favoured with a condensed and systematic view of the result of their investigations by writers of the highest celebrity, yet there seems to be still wanting some work that shall exhibit them more in the detail, and serve the purpose not merely of a brief and rapid sketch to assist the recollection of the adept, but of a clear and copious introduction to facilitate the studies of the novice, by presenting to him—first, such an elementary view of the vegetable kingdom in general as shall be directly preparatory to physiological research; and secondly, such a view of the process of vegetation as shall render the *rationale* of the preceding phenomena preparatory to that of the following, and shall not necessarily suppose any previous knowledge of the subject.

This will involve, in the first place, an inquiry into the structure of vegetables as being organized substances; which naturally divides itself into two distinct departments—the external structure of the plant, and the internal structure or anatomy of the plant; the former including

such parts and peculiarities as are discoverable by means of outward inspection, and the latter, such parts or organs as are discoverable only by dissection. Secondly, it will involve the chemical analysis of vegetables and vegetable productions, as being the best means of ascertaining the character of the nourishment on which the plant naturally feeds. Thirdly, it will involve an account of the functions of the several organs of vegetables and phenomena of vegetable life, as being the grand and leading object of all phytological investigation, to which the foregoing inquiries are only preparatory steps. And lastly, it will involve the phenomena consequent even upon vegetable death, as comprehending the process by which the vegetable substance is ultimately reduced to the primary and unorganized principles of which it was originally composed, and rendered capable of mingling again with the soil or atmosphere, or of entering into the composition of new vegetable bodies.

From this extract our readers will perceive the design of the work under report. The author proceeds to describe perfect plants with parts—the root—the trunk—the branches—the leaves, &c. in their regular order. Little new can be expected on this part of the subject, or on the distinctions derived from the parts of fructification. By way of shewing the difficulties which embarrass botanists, notwithstanding the extent of their researches, we insert our author's description of the parts of fructification in mosses, a branch of the science in which more discoveries remain to be made, than probably in any other.

REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS.

The fructification of the Mosses, though extremely elegant in its structure, is yet, at the same time, so extremely minute as to be but seldom noticed except by botanists: by whom also it seems to have been long overlooked, or at the most but imperfectly investigated. The ancients who believed in the doctrine of equivocal generation, regarded the Mosses as a tribe of plants originating in the putrefaction of other vegetables, or in the accidental concurrence of generative particles collected together by the alluvion of rains or rivers, and consequently as producing no flower or fruit. The earlier botanists of modern times seem to have regarded them in much the same light; and even the great and illustrious Tournefort, who published his Botanical Institutions about the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the

doctrine of equivocal generation had begun to be more than suspected, and the doctrine of vegetable sexes admitted, at least in part, classes them along with Mushrooms and Sea-weed, under the title of *Asperma* or plants without seed. But this arrangement was now no longer regarded as being at all satisfactory; and botanists, who began to suspect that a distinction existed even in Mosses, were at last induced to undertake the irksome but indispensable task of a minute and scrupulous investigation of the several parts and appearances of individual subjects during their several stages of growth, with a view to the discovery of sexual organs. Perhaps the first hint leading to a correct view of the subject was that given by Dillenius in his Appendix to his Catalogue of Plants growing in the neighbourhood of Gisse,* in which he regards the Mosses as being indeed without seed, but furnished with little heads containing a powder, by which the terminating leaves were rendered capable of germination.

But Micheli, inspector of the botanic garden at Florence, seems to have been the first of all modern botanists who obtained a complete view of the fructification of the Mosses, as consisting of a sexual apparatus, which he not only describes† but figures; though he appears to have been at the same time wholly ignorant of the respective functions of the organs he was describing, having mistaken the barren for the fertile flower; as well as perhaps altogether unacquainted with the true and legitimate doctrine of the sexes of plants.

Dillenius who again resumed the subject in his *Historia Muscorum*, published at Oxford in 1741, a work that still stands unrivalled in this most difficult department of vegetable research, though he describes the flowers of the Mosses with great accuracy, and also with a view to sex, discriminating the barren from the fertile flower, as being sometimes produced on the same and sometimes on a different plant; yet he still unhappily mistakes the former for the latter, and, by consequence, the latter for the former, without having thrown any new light on this most important part of the history of Mosses, for which he was indeed so peculiarly well qualified.

Linnaeus, whose original ideas on the fructification of the Mosses seem to have been correct,‡ by adopting as the ultimate

result of his investigations the opinions, and consequently the errors, of Dillenius, left the subject involved in the same obscurity in which he found it; and by giving to error the sanction of his great name and authority, became, unfortunately, the occasion of misleading future inquirers, rather than of conducting them to the truth.

The elucidation of this obscure subject was afterwards undertaken by several contemporary or succeeding botanists, without much success; particularly by Hill in his History of Plants, in which he controverts the opinions of Dillenius and Linnaeus on the subject of the fructification of the Mosses, and shows them to be erroneous; proving the capsula of the former and the anthera of the latter, both terms indicating the same idea, to be a real seed-vessel, by means of the experiment of sowing the powdery substance contained in it, and obtaining as the result a crop of young Mosses.*

This was of course an unanswerable argument, and a discovery of the utmost importance to the cryptogamist; and yet Hill's work has fallen into such unavoidable disrepute, that the service he thus rendered to the cause of botany is scarcely ever heard of.

But by thus disproving the opinion of Linnaeus with regard to the anthers of the Mosses, he was now under the necessity of looking out for the true anthers in some other part of the flower or plant, which he at last discovered, as he thought, in the same flower, and in what he called the rays of the corona. But this opinion was soon found to be equally erroneous with that which he had just refuted, because it supposed the flowers of all Mosses to be hermaphrodite, which they are not in fact; and because the flowers of many of them are destitute of a corona altogether.

Several other opinions were subsequently advanced by Messe, Koereuter, and Miller, hostile to the former and to each other, and tending only to show that the most profound mystery still enveloped the subject, or to introduce a degree of botanical scepticism inconsistent with impartial research, which discovered itself even in the celebrated Necker; urging him to exclaim rather too rashly that, whatever had been or might in future be said of the fructification of the Mosses he was determined to regard as a fiction or dream.

In this stage of progress the celebrated Hedwig first began to direct his attention

* History of Plants, chap. xlv.

* Giessz, 1719. 8vo.

† Nova. Plant. Gener. p. 108, 1729.

‡ Smith's Introd. p. 490.

to the study of the Mosses, when perceiving all that had been previously done with a view to elucidate their fructification to present but a chaos of confusion and contradiction, he found it absolutely necessary to renounce all sort of dependance upon previous opinion and authority, and to examine every thing for himself. This he accordingly did with a degree of caution and scrupulosity, and patience, never yet surpassed; so that by employing glasses of a higher magnifying power than any preceding botanist, and taking no fact upon trust, he at length succeeded in obtaining a clear and complete view of the subject, in disencumbering it of the rubbish with which it had been so long clogged, and in presenting to the cryptogamist a superstructure, not the offspring of his own fancy, but the image of nature.

According to Hedwig, the Mosses, with regard to their fructification, are for the most part *Dicacious*, that is having the barren and fertile flowers on separate plants, as in the genus *Hypnum*, or *Polyptrichum*. Many of them are, however, *Monœcious*, that is having the barren and fertile flowers distinct, but on the same plant, as in the genus *Phascum*; and a few of them are *Hermaphrodite*, that is having the barren and fertile flowers united and on the same plant, as in *Bryum aureum*.*

This extract is a fair specimen of the writer's manner, and while it shews his acquaintance with the subject, it exhibits his method of conveying instruction. The progress of the embryo in the seed is among the most interesting parts of Botany, and it closely resembles that of the chick in the egg. We confess that we have been *ovarists* for many years, and have supported that theory with some pertinacity: not indeed impeaching truth, or violating good manners, yet on conviction supported by experiment.

That history our author relates at length, together with that of the bud, the flower, the wood, &c.—It is not susceptible of abridgement without injury. We, therefore, must content ourselves with a few extracts less connected. On the subject of leaves, Mr. K. observes a variety of anomalies in the form, though they mostly present a compressed and flattened surface. He says

One of the most remarkable anomalies of figure is that which occurs in the leaves

of the genus *Sarracenia*, of which the lower portion is tubular, ascending and approaching to funnel-shaped, or rather pitcher-shape reversed, with a flattened and concave limb attached by the one side to the orifice of the tube, and constituting the upper portion of the leaf. Linnaeus, who was acquainted with this singularity of structure, accounted for it by supposing that it was an institution of nature, meant for the purpose of furnishing the plant with a supply of water, which it could thus catch and retain in the leaf. But as some species of the genus do not readily admit water notwithstanding their capacity to retain it, this hypothesis is regarded by Dr. Smith as being extremely doubtful, who accordingly offers a different solution founded upon the following facts.

An insect of the *Sphæx* or *Ichneumon* kind had been observed by one of the gardeners of the botanic garden at Liverpool, to drag several large flies to a leaf of *Sarracenia adunca*, and to force them into the tubular part of it. On examination the leaf was found to be about half filled with water, in which the flies were now struggling; the other leaves were also examined, and were found crammed with dead or drowning flies. The leaves of *Sarracenia purpurea* are said to exhibit also the same phenomena, and seem peculiarly well adapted to entrap and confine flies, by having the margin beset with inverted hairs rendering the escape of such insects as may have accidentally fallen into the watery tube, or are intentionally forced into it, impracticable; so that the putrid exhalation from the dead insects contained in the leaf often offends the nostrils, even in passing near the plant. Hence Sir J. E. Smith infers that the growth of the plant is perhaps benefited by means of the air evolved by the dead flies, which the water has been intended to tempt, and the leaves to entrap and retain.* This ingenious conjecture is no doubt sufficiently plausible as far as the plant may be affected; but cannot be regarded as quite satisfactory till such time as it shall have been shown that the health of the plant is injured when insects are prevented from approaching it.

Thus does one branch of natural history connect with another; for we cannot help enquiring what can be the motives that influence this insect to pursue his cruel occupation? It is not to feed himself; and we cannot think it is to feed the plant. Is it a delight in witnessing the distress of these victims? had they previously

* Fund. Hist. Nat. Musc. chap. vi.

* Smith's Introduction, p. 196.

offended him? or were they laid up in store for the supply of a succeeding race, to which their putridity would prove no objection? Certain it is, that insects have much to do with vegetables, but in general they rather mean to serve themselves than the plant which they rifle, though nature may direct such propensities, as in the case of the fig, to answer important purposes.

Nothing can be more pleasing to an intelligent mind than contemplation of natural phenomena, a distinguishable instance of this Mr. K. relates, as having fallen under his own notice. We insert it, for the sake of encouraging a spirit of observation in our readers, especially in the younger part of them.

On the 14th of June, 1808, as I was accidentally looking at a field of Rye-grass situated to the south of the spot on which I then stood, the atmosphere being clear, and the wind blowing gently from the west, I was surprized to observe a thin and sudden cloud, as if of smoke or fine dust, sweeping briskly along the surface of the Grass, and gradually disappearing. This cloud was soon followed by a second from a different quarter of the field, and that by a third, and so on in succession for several minutes. It was a general discharge of pollen from thousands of anthers bursting at the same moment, so that no stigma ready to receive the pollen could possibly fail of being supplied, either from the anthers proper to the flower of which it formed a part, or from those of some other flower discharging their contents into the general mass. The distance to which the pollen may be conveyed, on a short exposure to the action of a fine atmosphere, is not likely to do it any damage. Linnæus kept some of the pollen of the *Jatropha wrens* in paper for more than a month, which even then fertilized the pistils it was shook over.

Such is the extensive provision made by nature to preserve a single species of plant; what then is the amount of contrivance and operation by which the whole universe of plants is preserved!

But, matters more within our compass present ample scope for enquiry, and among these one of the most considerable is, the power of producing varieties, within certain limits: a branch of science now no longer theory, but reduced to practice, and becoming a part of the daily transactions of the

gardener. The following is Mr. Keith's account of such mixtures:

It cannot be denied that hybrid productions partake of the properties both of the male and female from which they spring. This was long ago proved to be the fact by Bradley,* and more recently confirmed by the experiments of Mr. Knight; as well as happily converted to the advantage of the cultivator. Observing that farmers who rear cattle improve the progeny by means of crossing the breed, he presumed from analogy that the same improvement might be introduced into vegetables. His principal object was that of procuring new and improved varieties of the Apple and Pear, to supply the place of such as had become diseased and unproductive, by being cultivated beyond the period which nature seems to have assigned to their perfection. But as the necessary slowness of all experiments of the kind, with regard to the fruit in question, did not keep pace with the ardour of his desire to obtain information on the subject, he was induced to institute some tentative experiments upon the common Pea, a plant well suited to his purpose, both from its quickness of growth, and from the many varieties in form, size, and colour, which it afforded. In 1787, a degenerate sort of Pea was growing in his garden which had not recovered its former vigour even when removed to a better soil. Being thus a good subject of experiment, the male organs of a dozen of its immature blossoms were destroyed, and the female organs left entire. When the blossoms had attained their mature state, the pollen of a very large and luxuriant grey Pea was introduced into the one half of them, but not into the other. The pods of both grew equally; but the seeds of the half that were unimpregnated withered away, without having augmented beyond the size to which they had attained before the blossoms expanded. The seeds of the other half were augmented and matured as in the ordinary process of impregnation; and exhibited no perceptible difference from those of other plants of the same variety, perhaps, because the external covering of the seed was furnished entirely by the female. But when they were made to vegetate in the succeeding spring the effect of the experiment was obvious. The plants rose with great luxuriance, indicating in their stem, leaves, and fruit, the influence of this artificial impregnation, the seeds produced were of a dark grey. By impregnating the flowers of this variety with

* New Impr. of Plant. and Garden Lond. 1717

the pollen of others, the colour was again changed, and new varieties obtained superior in every respect to the original on which the experiment was first made, and attaining, in some cases, to a height of more than twelve feet. In these experiments it was observed that the plant had a stronger tendency to produce coloured blossoms and seeds than white ones. For when the pollen of a coloured blossom was introduced into a white one, the whole of the future seeds were coloured. But when the pollen of a white blossom was introduced into a coloured one, the whole of the future seeds were not white.*

Mr. Knight thinks his experiments on this subject afford examples of superfoetation, a phenomenon the existence of which has been admitted amongst animals, but of which the proof amongst vegetables is not yet quite satisfactory. Of one species of superfoetation Mr. Knight has certainly produced examples; that is, when, by impregnating a white Pea blossom with the pollen both of a white and grey Pea, white and grey seeds were obtained. But of the other species of superfoetation in which one seed is supposed to be the joint issue of two males, the example is not quite satisfactory. Such a production is perhaps possible, and further experiments may probably ascertain the fact; but it seems to be a matter of mere curiosity, and not apparently connected with any views of utility. But the utility of the experiments, in as far as they show the practicability of improving the species, is very obvious. And the ameliorating effect is the same whether by the male or female; as was ascertained by impregnating the largest and most luxuriant plants with the pollen of the most diminutive and dwarfish, or the contrary. By which means any number of varieties may be obtained, according to the will of the experimenter, amongst which some will no doubt be suited to all soils and situations. Mr. Knight's experiments of this kind were extended also to wheat; but not with equal success. For though some very good varieties were obtained, yet they were found not to be permanent.

But the success of his experiments on the Apple-tree were equal to his hopes. This was indeed his principal object, and no means of obtaining a successful issue were left untried. The plants which were obtained in this case were found to possess the good qualities of both of the varieties employed, uniting the greatest health and luxuriance, with the finest and best flavoured fruit.†

* Phil. Trans. 1789. † Phil. Trans. 1799.

To what extent this process may be carried is yet unknown. It appears to be the very means employed by nature to produce varieties. If so, it has been in action many thousands of years; and possibly has partly changed the nature and appearances of some plants, from what they formerly were; which may be one reason why we find difficulties in identifying certain plants known to the ancients.

From these specimens our readers will form a favourable opinion of this work. They will recollect, that as a book of science it demands attention and perseverance; but, those who determine to pursue the study will find much assistance ready to their hand, in connection with many facts, and incidents proper to the subject; the whole conveyed in a clear style, and evidently by a gentleman who is master of his subject. The plates contain the usual figures illustrative of roots, branches, leaves, &c.

Idwal, and other portions of a Poem;

to which is added *Gryphiadaea, Carmen Venatorium*. By P. Bayley, Esq. London. Longman and Co. 1817. 8vo. pp. 274. 10s.

There is a very useful rule, in criticism, contained in a few words, "*Commencez par le commencement*." This rule, however simple and obvious it may appear, is not always implicitly followed; and we shall, in the present instance, claim a certain degree of exemption from it ourselves; as it will be most to the advantage of Mr. Bayley, to consider the latter part of his performance before the beginning.—Mr. Bayley's classical attainments are of a very superior description; and the proofs given of them, in the volume before us, have, we believe, been honoured with the decided approbation of one of the first scholars of the present day; one who, however the critics of the North might object to the cut of his wig, has sufficiently shewn that it covers a portion of learning which cannot be coped with in a country where, accord-

ing to Dr. Johnson, "every man gets a mouthful, and no man a belly-full" of scholastic information. Mr. Bayley's Greek Hexameters are good in themselves, and deserve additional praise, as even attempts at composition in that language are now rarely made beyond the precincts of the University, or the public schools, which are considered as necessary preparatives to matriculation. He has likewise given us an elegant specimen in an Ode to the Rev. T. Butt, of his facility in Latin verse, and has added several notes wherein he shews equal learning and general acuteness. The volume concludes with some stanzas entitled the "Last Farewell," which appear to us to have as much feeling in them, and as much poetry, as those lately made public on the same subject by a noble Lord, whose verses and conduct form an admirable illustration of Plato's maxim that things are known by their opposites.

Concerning the main subject of the volume, Mr. Bayley shall give his own account to our readers.

The following fragments are portions of a Poem of considerable length, far advanced towards completion, though yet unfinished. The parts selected for publication have in themselves something like a connected subject; and on that account appear capable of being detached from their respective situations with the least violence. They are sent out like the little *Montgolfiers* with which aeronauts try at once their gas, and the currents of the atmosphere, before they commit themselves to the deep air in a large balloon. Should this preliminary experiment fail, it will yet afford less foundation for complaint against me, than might be found in two large volumes of unsuccessful verses. . . .

The poem from which the following fragments are taken, is founded on events which occurred about the time of the second invasion of Wales by Henry II. in what may not improperly be styled the golden age of Welsh poetry. It has been too much the custom to mention the Cambrians as a barbarous people. At the time spoken of, they had, to say nothing of their music, a body of poetry, which is more than their scoffing oppressors could boast for centuries after. The bravest of the Cambrian warriors of that age, rank among the most illustrious of their nation's poets. Still many of the works of Hywel ab Owain

Gwynedd, of Owain Cyveiliog, of Cynddelyn, and of Gwalchmai are extant; and a selection from them, if I live to execute my intentions, may one day appear in an English dress. Mr. Southey appears to me to excite a strong interest in his Madoc, wherever his hero treads his native soil; and I have often wished that when he laid his hand upon his harp, to celebrate the strife of a people against oppression and foreign dominion, he had taken "The Cambriad" for his subject, rather than the "Maid of Orleans." My readers may be induced to form the same wish.

The first of the subsequent portions is an episode connected with the main action of the poem. The character of Idwal, and the scenery amid which the events of the episode pass, are detailed for the purpose of varying a poem founded on military events, and from which the contrast obtained by much admixture of female character is excluded by circumstances. The first canto of "The Hostages" was written in the space of twenty five days, during an illness which confined me to my bed. The second canto was written in considerably less time. This may account for many marks of slovenly execution which I shall not attempt to excuse. A time for correction may be found when the entire poem is completed."

Mr. Bayley, with a feeling rightly adapted to a poetical temperament, avows that he will be contented with no secondary fame, and almost disarms criticism of its severity, by the manly candour with which in his desire after excellence, he invites it to fair attack. We shall not pay him so bad a compliment as to distrust his sincerity, and therefore leaving all minor objections, as to occasional inequalities of style, ruggedness of metre, or feebleness of expression, out of the question, we shall proceed to examine how far his subject and manner of treating it, are sufficiently interesting to render the completion of his projected work desirable.

In the first place, we cannot fully agree with him that the Welsh History affords abundant matter favourable to epic poetry; the character of the Welsh in the present day is not highly distinguished, considered with regard to either politics or literature; the present generation does not strongly remind us of their ancestors, in whose movements we consequently feel less concerned.—Nor do we think that Mr. Southey's

poem of Madoc derives its interest from the country of its hero, so far from that, it is always most powerful and most poetical, in those parts which are abstracted from the main subject.—It is indeed somewhat singular, that that part of the United Kingdom which eminently abounds in romantic beauty of scenery, joining the sublime and terrible in nature to the most interesting remains of architectural magnificence, should not awaken more feeling, as connected with poetry;—but so it is, that if description be under consideration, its powers fail in the attempt to convey the local features of the country to the eye of the reader's mind; and if events be contemplated, as poetical speculations, the present is not sufficiently linked with the past, to excite our feelings to a strong desire of keeping up the connection.

Of the incidents in Mr. Bayley's poem, it is not right to form a judgment, merely from detached parts of it. He informs us himself that they are chiefly of a military nature, which we are sorry to hear. Homer has introduced combat after combat, and succeeded in giving fresh interest to the heroes of each; but in Homer's time single combats were more in fashion than they are at present, and the reader knowing that to have been the case, is more interested in descriptions which the poet had daily opportunities of composing from life. It is not so with modern bards: we all know that in describing such scenes, they describe what they never have seen, and never will see. It is like painting from copies, or from recollection; which is sure to be in a certain degree, either tame or incorrect.—In fact, war is scarcely any longer a theme for poetry: the use of gunpowder has reduced it to a matter of calculation, and poets may truly say that, for them

“It was a great pity, so it was
That villainous saltpetre should be digg'd
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth.”

It is no doubt, chiefly, if not entirely, owing to the alteration in manners, that the epic becomes in the hands of modern poets a machine ponderous even to clumsiness; and that their talents lie buried beneath it, as the son of Manfredi was hidden under the helmet of Alfonso.—That Mr. Bayley has very considerable

poetical talent, no one who reads this volume can doubt; yet his Montgolfiers keep so near the earth, that in constructing a balloon of twelve thousand verses of the same material, we think he will find it necessary to lighten the ballast very considerably. It is, in fact, his subject that weighs him down, not from any inability in himself to treat it, but from its own radical defect of want of interest, at least in the parts which are submitted to us by way of specimen. We are ready to acknowledge that this method of judging by sample cannot be favourable to the interests of the poem, for when the reader neither knows what has preceded, nor what is to follow, it is impossible that he should be able to engage his sympathy strongly in the disjointed portion which is set before him. The fairest way, however to give an idea of Mr. Bayley's merit, at present, may be to select an extract from his extracts. We shall prefer one of the descriptive rather than of the narrative kind, not only for the reason we have just stated, that disjointed incidents seldom appear to advantage, but because we likewise think Mr. Bayley's genius inclines more towards description and sentiment than towards action. Cwm Idwal one of the wildest and most striking spots in North Wales, is thus accurately and poetically delineated by our author, with a fidelity which proves him to draw from nature, and a feeling which shews his mind to be sufficiently alive to impressions of grandeur and sublimity.

Now to the melancholy coomb they came
Destined to bear thenceforward Idwal's name,
Round a still pool there Gildar's rocks, high
rear'd

Like some vast ruin'd theatre appear'd,
Rais'd by the potentates of ancient days
That nations on some wond'rous feat might
gaze.

In circuit wide the barriers sweeping round
Cast their deep shadows o'er the clear profound.

Bold, and abrupt, and vast, the cliffs arose,
As if from man the solitude to close;
And where a deep plough'd furrow mark'd
the way

To many a mound that by the waters lay,

To many a scatter'd fragment, many a block
Driven from its seat by flood or tempest's
shock,

High over head hung nodding to their fall
Impending masses of the solid wall.

Down the dark barriers fell a slender stream
Like a small winding thread with silver
gleam;

Full in the midst down half the cliff's extent
With wide and dreary breach the rocks were
rent;

And dismally the *long* reverberate blast,
Mourn'd as *along* the deep-drawn chasm it
passed,

When from Nantheris' depths that sunk be-
hind,

O'er Glidar drove in gusty whirls the wind:
Yet swept not down the wind upon the lake,
E'en a light ripple on its calm to wake;
But motionless and fix'd the depths remain'd,
As though by winter's icy fetters chain'd.

No tree within the dreary confines grew,
Save one sole ancient superstitious yew;
But half was green with life; one half decay'd,
Its wildly twisted sapless limbs displayed,
From whose bare forks the raven's croaking
throat,

Hoarsely return'd the cormorant's rough note,
Heard oft, as up the coomb he sail'd to take,
His wonted station on the sullen lake.

Where when his pinions by his side were clos'd,
And his crook'd neck to stillness once com-
posed,

All motionless he stood, his watch to keep,
Fix'd as the stone from which he eyed the
deep.

The traditions and omens belonging to this sequestered spot, with their effect on the susceptible and enthusiastic mind of Idwal, are described with sufficient force, but we have no room for more extract; we shall therefore conclude our remarks, with briefly observing that had Mr. Bayley been a worse scholar, he would probably have been a better poet: his reading is at war with his originality. In striking situations he does not sufficiently trust to his own powers; familiar with classic models, he adopts them, perhaps unconsciously, for his guides; and his characters, in the same manner, are rather newly described, than newly formed. There is sufficient passion and sentiment scattered throughout these pages to shew

that the author possesses his full share of them, though they are not so largely proportioned as to redeem the general heaviness of the poem; yet, if when it is brought to a termination, and laid finally before the public, it should not meet with the success which the author may have flattered himself it deserves, we think he may without incurring the imputation of vanity, console himself by reflecting that the fault lay in the nature of his theme, more than in his manner of treating it.

We have several times had occasion to commend the late endeavours of Welsh bards and antiquaries to gratify the English reader with versions of the antient pieces of history and poetry which are extant in the Principality. Whatever we may think of Welsh subjects in relation to the Epic, we think highly of the spirit and poetical enthusiasm which animates some of the original pieces of the Bards: and when to these qualities are added the many opportunities for interesting descriptions of places, manners, and sentiments, there can be no doubt, on the variety, the interest, and the entertainment, of which the translation we recommend might be the vehicle. Whether Mr. Bayley be the man for this purpose, must be left, partly to his own feelings, and partly to the public voice. If there be no other impediment, we can safely assure him, that we should take a pleasure in witnessing his employment of his talents in fulfilling his promise. Let him give us his Owains and his Hywels in an English dress, and he may assure himself of the most candid reception from the critic, and we presume to think, the most favourable reception from the Public.

Whether the story of the slaughter of the Bard by the English Edward be true, or not—we incline to think it is not historically true—their works survive; and we have sufficient information on the subject, to know, that they are among the most curious documents our island affords. Many particulars of genuine History are contained in them, which are to be found no where else; for the Bards were Historians and Poets, both in one.

Armata: a Fragment. 8vo. Price 8s. 6d.
Murray, London. 1817.

THE noble writer of *Armata*, observes, that "a *Novel* derives its fame from the genius of its author, and its merit principally consists in a fanciful departure from truth; but, the best written *History* can only be interesting when it is believed to be true." Now we beg leave to observe, that "departure from truth" in a novel must be restricted within certain bounds, those of verisimilitude; for if it overpass these, it ceases to do honour to the genius of its author:—the merit of History does not consist in recording what is believed to be true, but what really is, strictly and unquestionably true. It has been well said, *Le vrai n'est pas toujours le vraisemblable*. Many facts have happened in a manner to be utterly incredible; we must not, therefore, deny their reality; though we ought to examine strictly the evidence on which they rest.

If a novel must preserve the semblance of truth, the vehicle of an argumentative treatise, should much more preserve that semblance; it does little credit, therefore, to the genius of its author that the present volume is introduced by a narrative imitated from *Gulliver*, and like other imitations greatly inferior to the original. To speak our minds freely, the dignity of a British Nobleman is committed by the assumption of any character inferior to his own—and every character must be inferior. It becomes him to speak openly without disguise, and to instruct, as a politician, that public which he benefits most essentially, in his character of hereditary Counsellor of the Crown. An argument from Lord Erskine could not fail of commanding respect;—a romance presents so strongly the incredible, in its machinery, that we know not how to endue its more sober assertions with credibility. We pronounce the verdict of taste to be completely against his Lordship.

But the character of the volume assumes an importance when viewed on the side of National Policy. From the historical opinions announced in *Armata*,

we differ strongly; but, when the writer gives them as *his opinions only*, and qualifies his affirmations with abundant reserve,—when he admits in those who have differed from him on Political subjects, consummate talent, wisdom, integrity, and public spirit, we cannot severely censure his partiality. He thinks it was possible, at one time, to have avoided a war with France: this does not consist with our knowledge; we have not the least doubt, that France—meaning the demagogues of revolutionary France—intended war against us; and how could we prevent that?

Are we to be persuaded, that if Mr. Pitt were the first to meditate hostilities he would have let down the army and navy to that miserable state of non-efficiency, in which the war declared by France against Britain surprized them? None but an idiot could have so grossly misbehaved; and Mr. Pitt surely was no idiot! Lord Erskine attributes the calamities attending the Revolution in France to the refusal of Britain to interfere in her concerns;—does he not know that that revolution begun when Franklin was domiciliated at Paris?—against which Britain interfered so far as to protest; and that, by sending no less a man than the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Does he not know that it was sealed as inevitable, when aid and assistance was afforded by France to the Anglo-Americans? It was then foreseen; it was foretold; we heard the prediction: we recollect it. We knew the French people; we were in France at the time. The fact is, the king was duped: his real friends saw it with grief;—but his Ministers thought to triumph over Britain. They did triumph; at what expense let subsequent facts declare. We beg, permission, to disbelieve the assertion that the voice of England would have been found predominant in France. We say, the French people considered Britain as humbled; the nation as loaded with debt, by the American war, as ruined by the separation of America; and therefore, not of that pre-eminent influence which the noble writer's argument affirms.

But the noble writer confutes his own argument, by insisting that the interference of the Sovereigns of Europe in the affairs of France, was the occasion of that unlimited effusion of blood which ensued; for the French people would suffer no foreign intrusion in their national concerns. What then shall induce us to believe, that the counsels of Britain would have met with any more favourable reception? They too would have been despised and calumniated; and the subsequent horrors would have been attributed to British interference, misconduct, and perfidy.

The work before us purports to be a conversation held in another world, a twin brother of the earth, between a sailor who arrived there shipwrecked, after a three months' voyage in distress and darkness, and an inhabitant of that world, who spoke excellent English. The vehicle is bad; but, parts of the performance contain good counsel.—

For instance :

The first step towards public reformation of every description, is a firm combination against rash and violent men.—Very many of them (perhaps the bulk) are perfectly well intentioned, but not for all that the less dangerous to the cause they would support.—Some of them, indeed, one would think were in our world set on to take the lead by those who opposed any changes, that wise men might retire altogether from the pursuit. For my own part, I would not only submit to the imperfections of such an admirable constitution as you have described in *Armata*, but would consent to the continuance of the worst that can be imagined, rather than mix myself with ignorance, thrusting itself before the wisdom which should direct it, or with persons of desperate fortunes, whom no sound state of society could relieve; but such men, I think, could work no mischief, if rank and property stood honestly and manfully in their places.

From your own account, however, it appears to me, upon the whole, to be a question which demands the most dispassionate consideration, because the consequences are far from being clear.—The principle of balance has been long departed from, and reciprocal jealousies between your crown and your commons have been laid asleep.—Prerogative (depending wholly upon influence) has exerted itself in nothing, and the whole executive government has been, *with its own consent*, car-

ried on in your popular council.—*This* has bestowed upon it an entirely new character, and from the operation of other causes, its powers have no actual limitation, though theory defines and limits them.—How far, therefore, *under such circumstances*, it might be safe entirely to recast this great assembly, and to disturb a system, which without any new organization has in a manner created a new constitution, it is not for a stranger to pronounce. On the one hand, I should be sorry to see the powers of your commons in the smallest degree diminished or struck at; but on the other, in proportion as they are transcendent, they should be, *as far as can be made safely practicable*, in the choice and under the controul of the great body of your people.

This is the language of wisdom; from which no friend to his country will dissent; and we are glad that this judgment is thus clearly given. His Lordship's acquaintance with the imperfect notions of the populace, lead him to express no great dependence on the infallibility of their judgment. Alluding to the Corn Bill, he says,

Our government, was no otherwise in fault than in not being perhaps sufficiently on its guard to prevent the evil at the very first moment of the peace; and when at last it proceeded to pass a law to check importations, it had great difficulties to encounter; the multitude, who, in all nations are honest and upright, but who, upon the most important occasions, are often quite incapable of understanding their own interests, became every where tumultuous, even to riot and rebellion, reasoning, (*if it deserve the name*) that whatever had a tendency to raise the price of bread, without any reference to the causes of the then prices of grain, was an unjust and cruel disregard of the wants and sufferings of the poor, but their ignorance was soon proved by the event.—When the foreign corn was selling cheap in our markets whilst that of their own country remained in the barns undisposed of, bread was undoubtedly cheaper, *but they had then no money to buy it with however cheap*, because their masters could no longer employ them, and they were every where discharged. When grain fetched an encouraging price to the growers, they were all employed, and wages of course rose in proportion to the value of their labour to their employers; but when, from the sale of foreign corn in all the markets, it sunk below any profit from home cultivation, bread, as I have

just told you, became cheaper, but the clamourers had no bread at all. A cheap loaf was but a sorry sight to those who had only to look at it. The kingdom therefore presented every where a face of the utmost distress.

When the ruined farmers had in many places discharged their labourers, and throughout the whole country had reduced their establishments, the unemployed with their children fell of course upon the public; and the manufacturers and traders, whose customers now filled our poor-houses and our prisons, found out at last that God has so fashioned the world, that all his creatures must flourish or decay together.

If the multitude are "often quite incapable of understanding their own interests," on a question of mere temporary policy, it cannot be his Lordship's intention to deny that on questions of deep research, affecting the vitals of the Constitution, they may be dangerously, and even criminally misled. If they reason so perversely on matters of common prudence; who shall depend on the proverb which says *Vox Populi vox Dei*?

Another instance is equally in point. It is in allusion to the subject of machinery, a subject of vital importance to our country; and not to be trifled with: a subject well understood by foreigners also, who stand with open arms to catch at whatever it may please the riotous workmen of Britain to throw away.

This may be thought a paradox whilst the poor are calling out every where for employment; but be assured no greater delusion ever existed than that the matchless ingenuity of your people in the construction of mechanical aids, can in any possible instance be an evil. I was shocked indeed, to hear of outrages, which I should have expected only to have existed amongst the very dregs of a civilized people. The mistaken or rather the delirious incitement is when numbers are unemployed; but how many more would be without employment, or rather how many thousands, and tens and hundreds of thousands would be starving, if the machinery they attack were overthrown? In the present condition of your country you could not send a single bale of your manufactures into a foreign market, if they were to be worked up only by manual labour, and then not only the turbulent destroyers, but the most diligent of your people must perish. Having been blessed

with religious parents, my mind was directed, from my earliest youth, to contemplate the benevolent dispensations of an offended God; and in nothing have they inspired a more constant and grateful admiration than that when the first and greatest of his works had been cast down for disobedience into the most forlorn and helpless condition, he should not only be gifted to subdue to his use and dominion all inferior things, but that, fashioned after the image of Heaven, he should be enabled to scan its most distant worlds, and to augment his own strength in mitigation of his appointed labour, by engines so tremendously powerful as would crush, with a single stroke, his weak frame to atoms, whilst they form, under his directing skill, the smallest and most delicate things for the uses and ornaments of the world.

Such is the triumph of intellect over physical force! Such is the superior sagacity of a well informed mind, looking beyond the mere outcries of the moment, to established and lasting benefit! Such foresight marks the statesman; but, who can make statesmen of the multitude?—they may be "honest and upright;" but, they have their prejudices, and extremely dangerous prejudices, too, as well as their superiors.

In the following story the noble author relates a fact, sufficiently curious to deserve insertion.

I happened to go, after a theatrical representation in London, to a general rendezvous for refreshment in the neighbourhood of the play-house: whilst I was at supper, there came into my box a person in a state of great agitation and distress. His appearance bespoke the utmost poverty, and I was therefore not a little surprised to see him pull out of his pocket a time-piece, of great beauty, set round with precious stones, which he offered to sell me just at any price I would set upon it, adding, that nothing but finding an immediate purchaser could save himself and an infant family from destruction. I excused myself, by saying, that I hoped he would not think I meant to insult him by any suspicion of his honesty, but that common prudence, as well as justice to others, inspired a reasonable restraint in such a case upon the most charitable feelings. I told him, however, giving him at the same time my address, that what he asked for was at his service, but not as the price of his watch, which should be re-delivered on the re-payment of the money. He seemed greatly affected by my proposal, returned me a thousand

thanks, pressed my hands between his, and turning aside, as if to conceal his tears, retired with the bank-notes I had given him. On returning home I shewed the watch to my family, taking not a little credit for having refused so advantageous a bargain, saying it must be, at least, of equal value with my own, which had cost me five times the money. I now put my hand into my pocket to make the comparison, but found I had it not. To cut the matter short, which you no doubt already anticipate, *it was my own watch I had paid for*, which this ingenious stranger had deprived me of in the play-house, and sold to me as his.

We should have been happy to have recorded any plan of the Noble Lord, for diminishing the too heavy weight of taxation, had he favoured us with it. With equal pleasure should we have accepted propositions for augmenting the National income, for enlarging trade and commerce, had such been offered, and had they appeared feasible. Another shipwreck we learn, threw the adventurer on shore, on Ireland, we believe, where the continuation of his MS. became illegible;—and of course, here his lucubrations terminate; to the mortification of his printer, bookseller, and reader.

The Monarchy, according to the Charter. By the Viscount de Chateaubriand. 8vo. pp. 260. Murray, London, 1816.

"New times, new manners," says the Italian proverb. France has certainly at this moment the experience of new times, but whether her manners are in any degree changed, or so changed as to produce any beneficial effect, is not agreed on, by those best acquainted with them. That her statesmen are divided by party feelings is notorious; and with all the vivacity of Frenchmen they infer and declare, that unless the particular views of that party to which they are attached be acted on, the nation is ruined, completely ruined! The fact is, that a deliberative body was, and in great measure, still is, new to France. That contrariety of opinions, that controversy of reasonings, that war of words, which is of the essence of legislative discussion, was beyond the estimation of a people not accustomed to it; and every thing said in the warmth of debate, was laid

hold on, and taken *literally*; not as to the scope and intention of the speaker, and the force, or natural consequences, of his argument; but, as if the very phrases were oracular, and the *words* were to be weighed, not the *sentiment* they expressed.

Whether this resulted from the supposed correctness of speeches delivered from *written* compositions, we know not. It is certain, that in the British parliament written speeches would be deemed the dullest of all dull things; and in the instance of *replies*, or of explanations, they are impracticable. In the open Committees of either House, the more regular rules of debate are pretty much dispensed with; and amendments are proposed and *talked over*, with great advantage to the law under consideration.

It is a maxim in Britain among impartial individuals who reflect, that however parties may differ, both sides equally intend the good of the country; and that, however different be the measures they urge to obtain that end, yet the nation is under obligations to both.—Both sides contain honest men. Another maxim equally fair, is the oblivion of personal hostility after the effusions of political conflict. In France, these principles are, as yet, unfixed: and enmity of the worst kind is reciprocally attributed by political opponents, to each other. It is one of the natural consequences of that convulsed and savage state into which France had been thrown, combined with the unfaded recollection of numberless scenes of blood.

To judge correctly on the political works of a French legislator, the imagination should be kept under severe discipline; the energies, not to say the passions, should be moderated; time should be entreated to shed a few rays of light on the subject, and the evidence of experience should be carefully collected, and investigated. This work of M. de Chateaubriand, was thought of great consequence, when it was on the point of appearing:—has the lapse of a few months justified that imputed consequence? The counsel opposed to his opinion has been followed;—is France ruined? Has her credit sunk at home,

or abroad? Is her government wonderfully enfeebled? Nothing of all this. The confidence of the French public has substantially increased; and the difficulties under which that country has laboured, have slowly, but we hope, really given way. We cannot, therefore, place unlimited confidence in the speculations of this writer; but, we accept his testimony as to facts, which came under his knowledge. Some of these, not of a nature to be easily conceived by our countrymen, without such evidence, may afford the means of forming a judgment on the interior condition of our neighbour Country, considered as to the radical strength of a people, true honour, dignity, and virtue.

Is it asked, what credit may be attached to the public prints of France? Let this distinguished writer answer that question.

The Press in the hands of the Police.

What in fact happens when the Press (by the mediation of a censor) is in the hands of Ministers?—Their gazettes applaud all they do, all they say, all that their party does or says

intrà muros et extrà.

Those journals the applause of which they cannot command, they at least can condemn to silence.

—I have seen anti-ministerial papers suspended for having only praised such or such an opinion.

—I have seen the speeches of Deputies mutilated by the censors, and even corrected by these obliging revisers.

—I have seen the papers especially forbidden to mention a fact or a publication*

* The work I now publish will, no doubt, afford fresh instances of these kinds of abuse. The journals will be commanded either to abuse or to refuse to advertise it. If any of them should venture to mention it independently, it will be stopped at the post-office, according to custom. I shall, I dare say, see, say, and *feel* too, the good old times of Fouché and Savary. Nay, libels against me have been published under the Royal Police, which Savary himself had suppressed as too atrocious. I never complained, because I am sincerely the friend of the freedom of the press, and that according to my principles I could only complain to the laws—and there are none. Besides, I am accustomed to insults of this nature, and in truth grown somewhat callous. I individually am but one of little importance, but the principles of my work may be of some; and for this reason I would

which happened to displease some Minister.

I have seen a censor who had suffered eleven years imprisonment as a Royalist, dismissed from his employment for having permitted one of the journals to insert an article in favor of the Royalists.

At last it has been discovered that these written mandates from the police might involve the parties in some little difficulties; they have therefore been of late abandoned, and the editors have been acquainted that they would henceforward receive their instructions *verbally*. Thus the proofs of unconstitutional interference are destroyed, and the commands of the Minister may be, if necessary, explained away, as the mistake of an editor.

Thus it is that France is insulted and Europe deceived.

That inconveniencies attend the profligacies of public journals, we know well; but, in general, among ourselves, party lies are only believed by partizans who choose to believe them; while those in the secret laugh at the *enlibility* of readers, to whom they supply the necessary topic of animadversion for the passing day.

TAXES LEVIED BY THE POLICE.

I have said that the Police levies taxes not sanctioned by law; these imposts are, a tax on gaming, and a tax on newspapers.*

The gambling-houses are farmed out; they produce fluctuates; it at present produces five millions (about 250,000*l.* sterling), per annum.

The tax on newspapers, though not so odious, is not less arbitrary.

I entreat the public not to judge of it from the reports of the journals. It attacks a powerful party—that party has the exclusive dominion of these journals;—literature and politics continue to be made at the old shop in the police-office—I may then expect every kind of attack; but I may also venture to beg not to be condemned till I shall have been read.

M. de Chateaubriand, with all his foresight, was not prepared for so extravagant an exercise of arbitrary power as he has suffered; two editions of his work have been actually seized as if it were treason, and his own name has been struck out of the list of Privy Counsellors, as if he was a traitor. The name of this admirable writer, great statesman, and loyal subject, who followed the King into his exile at Ghent, is erased from the list of his Majesty's Counsellors,—and by what hand?—Alas, for the poor King of France! *Trans.*

* There is also a tax on *prostitutes*; but the profits do not go the General Police,

The Charter says, Art. 47, "The Chamber of Deputies is to receive all propositions for taxes;" and Art. 48, "No tax can be enforced or levied till it has been voted by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King."

I am not so ignorant of human affairs as not to know that gaming-houses have been tolerated in modern society; but between mere toleration and high protection there is a wide difference: between the obscure fee given under the old regime to some conniving clerk, and a revenue of five or six millions, levied arbitrarily by a Minister who renders no account,—and all this, forsooth, under a Constitutional Monarchy!

What must be the state of that capital where these taxes can be imposed, can be endured? That they are levied is publicly well known; yet is politically unknown. What can be the manners of that city which yields such contributions, from such sources, and demands the application of the amount in a manner not less infamous than the means by which it is obtained?—for, what else supports the iniquitous system of *espionage*?—Prostitution is taxed to pay pensions to prostitutes; and houses of resort report their visitors daily, sometimes hourly, to the police.

Why intrust such monstrous powers to a minister, whose communications with all that is vile and depraved in society tend to blunt every good feeling, and inflame every bad; to profit by corruption, and thrive by abuses?

What is a good Police? A good Police is that which bribes the servant to accuse his master; which seduces the son to betray his father; which lays snares for friendship, and man-traps for innocence.

A good Minister of Police will persecute if he cannot corrupt fidelity, lest it should reveal the turpitude of the officers which it has resisted. To reward crime, to entrap innocence—this is the whole secret of the Police!

The master of this formidable engine is the more terrible, because his power mixes itself with all the other departments: in fact, he is the *prime*, if not the *sole*, Minister. Nay, *He* may be said to be *King*, who commands the whole gendarmerie of France, and annually levies, without check or account to the people, seven or eight millions (from 350,000 to 400,000 sterling).

Dr. Milner, whose work on Philosophical History we lately noticed, is of opinion, that the separation of the minor

barons from the more wealthy, and their accession to the House of Commons, was extremely favourable to British freedom. The present writer, evidently, entertains the same thought: a future generation may see it realized in France, as we now see it in Britain: the theory is, to say the least, statesman-like and honourable.

The Nobility as well as the Clergy ought to be a part of the Constitution, in order to introduce into our new state of society, that tradition of ancient honour, that delicacy of sentiment, that contempt of fortune, that generous spirit, that faith, that fidelity which we so much need, and which are the distinctive virtues of a *gentleman*, and the most necessary ornaments of a state; upon this head I have little left to desire, and the Nobility are naturally, and in right of the Charter, admitted to their places in the new government.

I dwelt at much length in the *Reflections Politiques* on the subject of the ancient Nobility of France, and upon the advantages they would find in the representative monarchy. I predicted to them that such of the Members as should not at first enter into the Chamber of Peers, would find a noble career open to them in the Chamber of Deputies. I predicted also that they would soon acquire a relish for the present political order of things—Was I wrong? We have seen this or that gentleman, now representative of the people, who certainly could never have expected to attain that eminence which they reached during the course of the last session. It is the natural result of things—we become attached to what we do—we love that which procures us success—I ask those who have shone in that Assembly—those whose speeches every man remembers and quotes—those whose talents are respected by France and by Europe—whether the Representative Government *now* appears to them contrary to their real interests? How happy ought they to be to find themselves followed by applause, received in triumph, for having defended at once the King and the People—for having spoken to our unaccustomed ears the language of religion, justice, loyalty, and honour!

Jealousies between the orders of the State—the cause and consequence of the Revolution—will disappear by degrees. What we called formerly noble and *bourgeois*, will soon forget all former distinctions in the common title of representative of the people. Proud of so great a trust, and so honourable a name, we shall see between them no other distinction than that which

may arise from the diversity of talents and the difference of characters.

I am persuaded therefore that the ancient Nobility of France, who have found in the army new friends and fellow soldiers, ennobled by courage and honour;—that Nobility which fills so brilliant a rank in the political system, will soon lose all feeling of regret, and become as firm a support of the Representative Government, as it was formerly of the ancient Monarchy. —Liberty is not new to the French Nobility; they never did acknowledge in our Kings any absolute power but over their hearts and their swords.

The Wine and Spirit Dealer's and Consumer's Vade Mecum; containing instructions for managing, flavouring, colouring, preserving and recovering Wines, Spirits, &c. By R. Westney. sm. 12mo. price 4s. Lackington and Co. London, 1817.

This is a dangerous little book: it is dangerous to the trade, as it discloses secrets, which should be known only to those who live by their dexterity in their profession; and dangerous to good house-wives who may be tempted to try their hand at imitations and fabrications not avowed under their true character. On the other hand, it is a useful book; since every body who has much to do with wines and spirits is aware, that they are liable to imperfections, which it would be desirable to correct were a ready method known. Such methods as dealers use for the purpose may be seen in this work, and we believe that no better are practiced. The chief ingredients necessary to be added are attention and patience. Few private families, have extensive conveniences for doing much in this branch; but they may here learn the ready way to go about what they intend doing. The consumers of liquors will not, indeed, relish them the better for meditating on the *improvements* they have undergone; and "neat as imported," will be credited only by those who purchase immediately from the quays.

The recipes for making British wines are good; but what shall we say of the effect attending the necessary additions,

as Brandy, &c. when they, on which dependence must be placed, have themselves suffered adulteration?—Having incidentally mentioned brandy, we shall insert the customary management adopted in treating that ardent spirit:—the method of colouring it to the eye and taste of English consumers, needs no additional publication from us.

BRANDY.

This spirit is now in great estimation. There are many sorts of it, the produce of several countries, as France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. but those which are universally acknowledged to be the best, for their excellent flavour and purity, are the French brandies, which are made at Bourdeaux, Bayonne, Blois, Anjou, Poitou, Saens, Cognac, and the isle of Rhe; and of these different places, that which excels, and is in most esteem for its flavour and purity, is that from Cognac, brought down the river Rochfort, and from thence shipped to different places. When imported to this country, it is one gallon to ten over-proof; but this is generally brought down to one in seven under proof; therefore observe the following rule.

If you purchase a piece of brandy containing 130 gallons, at 1l. 1s. per gallon, the strength of one to ten over-proof, proceed as follows:

First divide the 130 by 10, and the quotient will be 13, which added to the 130 makes 143 gallons of proof brandy:—to reduce which to 1 in 7 under proof, you must divide the 143 by 7, and you will find the quotient to be 20½, which added to the 13 makes 33½; therefore the 130 gallons of escape brandy will take thirty-three gallons and a half of water, to bring it to the strength generally sold by the wholesale dealers; so that a purchaser of a piece of brandy, of the strength of one to ten over-proof, gains 33 gallons and a half, which at 1l. 1s. per gallon, makes the sum of 35l. 3s. and this without any adulteration with British spirits or low brandies; besides the gain of two or three gallons in the gauge.

Very well! Messieurs the "wholesale dealers," French brandy, too strong, is dangerous to British constitutions; it is therefore an absolute mercy to honest John Bull, to reduce it to a regular and profitable standard! We may observe here, that Sykes's Hydrometer, which is now in use, is more accurate than any former instrument: it is in low strengths against the trade; but in high strengths much in their favour.

Padilla: a Tale of Palestine. By J.

Taafe, Esq. 8vo. Richardson, London, 1816.

We should rather have called this a Spanish Romance, than a Tale of Palestine; as the characters are Spanish; and the chief *embroglio* of the story occurs in the Peninsula. In liveliness of imagination the writers of few nations surpass those of Ireland; but, for orderly arrangement, or what was at one period of our history called "forethought and afterthought," they are seldom distinguished. Had the author not acknowledged his country, we should have suspected it, from the right he assumes of transporting us, *volens volens*, from clime to clime; and from the power he supposes in his reader of comprehending the causes and consequences of his story, as well as he who wrote it.

Padilla is the daughter of a Spanish Grandee, in whose establishment two youths have been brought up, to one of which she is betrothed, with mutual affection, sorely to the disappointment of the other. His diabolical soul, instigated by his ungovernable passion, in order to remove the brother of Padilla out of the way, prompts him to contrive his murder (though it fails) and to send off the consort of the heroine to Palestine, in the character of Crusader; in his absence, the vile wretch exerts his utmost, to conquer the aversion of Padilla; who prefers following her lover to the East; where she discovers her brother, and arrives at the moment of time to see her beloved defeated, and mortally wounded, by the Saracens under Salahdin. In flying to his assistance, she also receives a fatal stroke; and the noble pair, whom a gentler fate might have attended, enjoy the melancholy consolation of dying in each other's arms. The black-hearted villain, corroded by the serpent conscience, expires in horrors.

Our late familiarity with battle and murder, and sudden death, we suppose, has hardened the hearts of our poets, and led them to delight in killing almost every character in whose fate they wish to interest their reader. Less ardent imaginations might incline to think, that after having bestowed attractions

without number on the principal personages of the narrative, and after having brought them, through difficulties and dangers, not easily enumerated, they might find a greater pleasure in directing them to happiness, at last, than in consigning them to the darkness of the tomb. But poets delight in conferring immortality on their heroes,—not in their works, but by their works.

Mr. Taafe may justly lay claim to powers of conception, and to energy of description; not unmingled, however, with peculiarities of diction, which though expressive in the first instance, yet too often indulged, offend the ear. He appears also, to have acquired a familiarity with the manners of the age, through the medium of the Jongleurs and Troubadours, the bards and romancers of the time. His notes display a fund of learning principally derived from those sources, and we are not at all surprised at what he relates to the honour and glory of a certain *merciful* institution, at Lisbon. His box of books, in being brought on shore, by some inadvertency or other, fell into the hands of the *Inquisition*; and no exertion could recover so much as the books permitted; they being found in company with English works, which were justly considered as heretical, and therefore contagious.

Our author's description of the escape of Padilla, from her own castle, in the disguise of a page, may justify what we have said of his descriptive powers.

Is it a lady? or alone some flower
Of Fancy's pencil on the lovely hour?—
Softly she glides—and, from the buttress-height
Has ta'en a suit of silver, small and light;
Alonzo's, when a page.—Appears, the thought
Her trembling presence, strength, and courage
brought! [head,
The white-plum'd casque—but, ere it fit her
Thrice her dark tresses on her shoulders spread:
Turning to knot them—Moon!—she lifts an
eye
That views thy state, methinks, rebukingly.
Now cap-a-pè—'tis now a page so bright.
White is her pennon'd spear—her faulchion
white;
She all is silver-white, from spur to crest;
All—save the small round blazon on her breast,
Castro's half lion, rampant in its gold
And th'azure rings Janazio won of old,
With English Arthur and his barons bold;
Shewing so brilliant, yet so stilly there,
Like magic vision on the midnight air.

And, hush! that vision moves!—Yet all is mute;

No tread betrays her with her beaver'd boot.
She breathes,—the oiled portals glide;—she
downward turns,

By Moniz' chamber,—there a light still burns;
By hound—by centinel—yet not a cry;—
Or drugs, or wine, their senses stupify.

Along the gallery is death's repose, [goes?
Why hold her breath? why doubtful as she

'Tis lest the goat, her fancy conjures nigh,
Awake the castle as he buzzes by;—

'Tis, lest the westward window, shedding there
A painted ray, be lamp upon the stair.

The noble staircase is descended now; [row,
Where knights and bearded princes, many a
In guise o'th'olden courts—a vaunted line!—
Tell from their frames what art is most divine.
They, like the guardians of their orphan-child,
She saw, and was consol'd—the picture smil'd.

On the last step she lingers,—and may soon
Mount on the breezes—mingle with the Moon—
If earthly aught, her fight is at an end.

Ten armed figures on the floor extend
In sordid rest: the leap, too wide, below
Shews not a cranny for that fairy toe! [fear—
Yet may she venture from the midst—with
To move the gauntlet of yon cuirassier.

Pausing between, she thrice that gauntlet takes,
And drops again, as he in slumber shakes;
At length 'tis on his mailed breast—and, lo!

With outstretch'd lance, she places there her
toe;

Then rests—on tip-toe rests—for staringly
Full on her visor is that ruffian's eye:
But still his wilder'd brain the banquet steeps,
He mutters—crosses for the ghost—and sleeps.
Instant she springs—she lights—no sound
might tell;

The falling feather not more noiseless fell.

There are in the death of the lovers,
traces of originality; which indicate no
want of abilities, but marked with pec-
uliarity of manner rather rude than
regular.

Why gaze they so?—upon that sand are laid
A lover dying, and a bleeding maid!

Dying?—alas! that cheek, that eye of his
So damp—so glaz'd—even now are spiritless.

Touch—touch her not; she ne'er again may
rise;

Her life-blood runs:—but touch her, and she
And yet, but for that blood in which she swims,
So deep—so crimson—that her iv'ry limbs
Scarce glimmer through;—and, but for some-
thing, so

I know not what—beneath her long locks now
On elbow rais'd, her look were grief—not pain—
Watching his trance, who scarce shall live again.
Thus innocence may die!—'Tis death?—In-
deed?

And o'er them kneels—I know him by his
His shaven crown, the mildness of his eye,
And by the crucifix he holds on high—

"Children, depart in peace—your sins are
shriven—

"Your loves were holy—there is rest in
"Into thy hands, O Lord, their souls be given!"

So pray'd the friar, to awake the dead?—

Yea!—at the words Alonzo lifts his head;
And, though the blood burst fresher from his
side,

Seems as relief was in that bursting tide:

He turns—"Hah, thou, my love!"—and, as
he turns,

His cheek is faintly ting'd, his glance too burns;
Ay, with such life, so brightly burns, you'd
swear

The very rapture of his soul was there.
"My own PADILLA!"—'Twas a dream I knew

"Belie'd her so, who e'en to death is true!
"I see thee, touch thee,—yes—nor question
more;

"I would not waste this hour—this precious
hour.

"Ah! dearest, sweetest, so—look so again!—
"Nay! if thou smilest, death shall lose his
pain!

"Yet life, with thee, were lovely!—It is o'er!
"Hah, bleeding too?—well then we part no
more.

"Thou too, my brother,—Ferdinand—draw
near:

"Much would I say—but must be brief, I fear!
"Receive this sacred trust!"—and from his vest
He drew the Oriflamb; for, wildly prest
In death devoted, as in all the past,

He clasp'd his sword and banner to the last;—
"Return it home, though broke—unconquer'd
ever—

"And swear that paynim touch shall soil it
"It turned not, Ferdinand, from battle-fray;
"And—if 'tis stain'd—it is my life-blood, say.

"I weaken,—haste,—I soon shall be at ease:
"Nay, brother, kneel—and when this blade he
sees,

"My Cid, my master, only Father—now—
"Tell him of all—I beg his blessing too!

"And thou, Collada, take my dying word;
"I hope I have not wrong'd thee, O my sword!

"Forgive me, love—thou aye forgivest
me—

"Forgive one word, one thought, on aught
"Thou wert not spar'd, I see—yes, wounded
sore—

"But cannot blame, who join us evermore.
"We part no more—with thee, my wife, my
wife,

"All life were dear:—why not eternal life?
"Yet now to die is hard!—How bright the
moon,

"Bright as in Spain;—we shall not see it
"Nay, speak not, love—'twould haste thine
end, I fear;—

"I'd first expire—and thou shalt kiss me here,
"Till both our souls together go—wilt thou?

"Nay, holy friar, I am her husband now!—
"Call it not death—'tis rapture we shall sip."

She answer'd not;—but sunk upon his lip!
Just then her cheek a waving glory took,—
'Twas but an instant that unearthly look;
It was the soul that, flutt'ring, ere it flees,
Play'd on her features:—further none might
see.

"Or, as she falls, her long hair loos'ning o'er,
Closes the scene on both for evermore!

Memoirs of Saint Francis de Sales.

12mo. Price 5s. Smith, Ironbridge;
Longman and Co. London.

WE willingly give a place to this volume, though sent to us somewhat late, because we venerate piety in all communities; not less in the Romish Church than elsewhere: let Fenelon and this worthy bishop be had in everlasting remembrance. He was born Aug. 21, 1567; at Sales in the diocese of Geneva; died Dec. 28, 1622. *Epis.* 21. *Ætat.* 56. His conduct is thus described:

To reform the manners of those who lived in this diocese, he repressed, as much as he could, the excess, and the splendor, of public diversions. He preached during the carnival, and by his fervent exhortations restrained many from those illicit gratifications to which, in those days of unbridled licentiousness, they were too prone. He enforced the practice of catechising every day during Lent, and on every Sunday and feast-day throughout the year. Whenever a living became vacant, he encouraged a competition of candidates, and conferred the cure on him who manifested the most capacity.

When he had remedied the most pressing evils, he went to Turin, to solicit from the Duke of Savoy, the extirpation of Calvinism in his dominions. Although he remained not long at that court, his labours proved efficacious, and the prince wished much to retain him. But the cares of his diocese called him back to Annecy. . . .

In Alpine countries, storms and tempests often induce sudden devastations. Such a circumstance occurred in the diocese of Geneva, about this time. A tremendous storm burst upon the mountains, and the waters flowing in torrents down their sides, broke away large fragments of rock, and bore them into the vallies. Many cottages were overwhelmed, the villagers and their cattle crushed beneath their ruins. The rocks, also, piled upon each other, had entombed many individuals yet alive. No sooner did the bishop hear of this desolation, than he hastened to the scene, and descended himself into the caves where the poor sufferers were imprisoned, hopeless of deliverance. He procured for them every comfort, temporal and spiritual, which their condition required; and not content therewith, he solicited from the prince, and obtained on their behalf, an exemption from taxes for twenty years.

VOL. VI. No. 33. *Lit. Pan.* N. S. June 1.

Emma: a Novel, in Three Volumes.

By the Author of "Pride and Prejudice." Price £1 1s. Murray, London. 1816.

Montague Newburgh; or, the Mother and Son; in Two Volumes. By Alicia Catherine Mant. Price 10s. 6d. Law and Whittaker, London. 1817.

Rachel: a Tale. Price 5s. Taylor and Hessey, London. 1817.

THERE are two distinct principles on which depends the merit of a novel; delineation of character, and the well-woven progress of an interesting story. When these are united, a novel cannot fail of attracting attention. But it is not in the power of every writer to combine these with that dexterity and good management which may display their full force, and enable them to heighten and set off each other to the utmost. Generally the powers of a writer, whether male or female, have been sufficiently tried by engaging in one of these departments; and that of telling the story has had the strongest temptations of the two.

There seems, however, to be a spirit rising that inclines to seek popularity by the delineation of character, including of course a history calculated to place that character in the most conspicuous point of view. These three works appear to us to be evidences of the disposition alluded to; each of them derives its title from its heroine, and each of them evinces the powers of its author exerted on her character.

Emma presents the history of a young lady, who, after allowing her imagination to wander towards several gentlemen, and almost to mislead her affections, fixes them, at last, on the proper object. This, we are persuaded, is no uncommon case. The story is not ill conceived; it is not romantic but domestic. To favour the lady, the gentlemen are rather unequal to what gentlemen should be.

The intention of Miss Mant in delineating Mrs. Newburgh, is to shew the prevailing power of religious considerations in supporting the mind under distress of the most afflicting nature, and in gradually forming the temper and

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conduct to correct and commendable pursuits and principles. The nature of the intention, and of the story, indicates a slow and almost insensible progress; to counter-balance this imperfection in a novel, the pious author introduces a series of events which follow each other too extraordinarily; and *could* happen only in a novel, or by miracle. Mrs. Newburgh is the widow of a Captain in the navy, who was killed in the service of his country; his son Montague, it is the duty of his mother to educate for his father's profession; this she accomplishes with proper spirit, while assiduously directing him in the ways of religion; by the same means she produces in several others a similar conduct: not forgetting the lively lass with whom her son's matrimonial destiny is to be interwoven.

Rachel is a character marked by simplicity; the very contrary of affectation. By degrees, she opens on the reader favourably, and proves she does not want sense or sensibility, though all pretensions to either are far from her thoughts. We know not how far a female Cymon might afford a *natural* character for a novelist. Rachel bears some resemblance to the swain, who, simple at first, became animated and tender at last. This story is rather suspended than concluded: the heroine is not yet shewn in action: we shall judge on the writer's skill by the ingenuity with which the proper perplexities are contrived, and the natural and easy, but not self-evident, means by which they are solved.

We presume that we cannot do better than commend this inclination for selecting character as a theme. Every individual has some imperfections, and the means of correcting them may be planned, without openly announcing that intention. The precept may as well assume the historical form as any other: the character delineated may serve as a mirror, in which reflection of blemishes is no defect, but the contrary; while the fair features are represented with equal accuracy and precision, and every charm is heightened, not by the flattery of the glass, but by that of conscious possession, or more than conscious self-love.

Stenography, or the Art of Short-Hand perfected. Containing rules and instructions whereby the most illiterate may acquire the mode of taking down Trials, Orations, Lectures, &c. in a few hours, and be competent by a little experience, to practise the same. Lackington & Co. 12 mo. pp. 16. Price 2s. 6d.

HE who may learn Short-hand from this manual will not have much reason to exclaim *Diem perdidit*, I have lost a day! As far as it goes there are many worse systems and very few better; and certainly this is the *best* to be obtained for the *money*. But the student who may fancy that he can hereby acquire a competent knowledge of the art, or such a knowledge of it as will enable him efficaciously "to follow a rapid speaker through all the intricacies of oratory; or accompany the lecturer into the depth of his scientific terms, be they ever so abstruse;" may rest satisfied that he has no idea of short-hand as a *science*; and might as well suppose that the mere knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic, and the elementary rules of geometry, would qualify him to work mathematical problems by the side of a Newton! However—

Est quoddam prodire tenuis, si non datur ultra.

"Tho' of exact perfection you despair,
Yet every step that way is worth your care."

A second Letter on the Game Laws. By a Country Gentleman, a Proprietor of Game. Hatchard. London. 1817.

THIS Gentleman's first letter was favourably received by the public, and its arguments deemed worthy of consideration. As the subject is now under legislative discussion, we shall do no more, than most heartily wish that some means may be devised, by which this most pernicious practice may be ended. Opinions may differ as to the best mode, though all may intend the same purpose, The established mode having failed, a fair trial is claimed for another.

This Gentleman advises that Game be allowed to be bought and sold in the market like sheep and cattle; which, probably, will prove to be the issue of the matter. Game-stealing will then cease to be *poaching*, and become *robbery*, as sheep-stealing and horse-stealing now are.

A Committee (of the House of Commons) was appointed; and Colonel Wood was appointed Chairman. It may well be conceived after what has been said, that considerable difference of opinion must at first have prevailed concerning the practice and the principles of the laws complained of. But the evidence of the magistrates, police-officers, and country gentlemen, who offered themselves for examination, was so overwhelming, that *some alteration* was soon perceived to be indispensable. To inform the judgment of the Committee concerning the nature of the requisite alterations, a great mass of evidence and opinion was prepared. Poulterers, tavern-keepers, superintendants of stage coach offices, and other persons, were induced to attend daily at the door of the Committee Room, in order to lay open without reserve the mode in which the supply of Game was first procured, next brought to market, and ultimately disposed of to the consumer—together with the bearings of the different parts of the transaction upon their several feelings and interests. For some reasons which I have never been able to fathom, and which it would be presumptuous to pretend to divine, no part of this evidence was ever permitted to be given, and the persons in question had the labour of their attendance for their pains.

A Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages. By the Rev. Don Felipe Fernandez, A. M. 8vo. price 15s. Lackington and Co. London, 1817.

Diccionario de la Lengua Inglesa para el uso de los Españoles, compilado de los mejores autores de ambas naciones, por el Rev. Don Felipe Fernandez, A. M. Presbitero de Xeres de la Frontera, y Fundador de la Real Sociedad Economica de los Amigos del pais de dicha Ciudad. 8vo. price 6s. 6d.—Lackington and Co. London, 1817.

These appear to us to be very useful and convenient works. The first, it will be remarked, is a Dictionary of both languages, serviceable to the English reader: the second is intended for the use of Spaniards, who are desirous of becoming Masters of the English language. We have seen no reason to doubt their correctness, so far as we have inspected them; but it cannot be supposed that we have examined any proportion of the words comprised in a Dictionary. Experience alone can pronounce on the merit of works of the nature of those before us.

Meditations and Prayers, selected from the Holy Scriptures, the Liturgy, and Pious Tracts, &c. By a Clergyman. Second Edition, price 3s. 6d. Law & Co. London.

The spirit of Prayer is best caught from the Holy Scriptures, and no small part of the sacred writings, may readily and profitably be converted into prayer, after attentive perusal. But, every believer has not this power; and many need helps of every kind. The selection of portions suitable for this purpose, with the serious thoughts and reflexions of pious men, is a service to the more simple, and humble christian. The thoughts and sentiments may be useful, when the formal action is not convenient.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

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WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. W. Salisbury of Sloane-street, has nearly ready for publication, the *Cottager's Companion*, intended to instruct the labouring poor in the art of cottage gardening.

ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Britton's Third Number of his illustration of "Winchester Cathedral," containing six engravings, is published this day.

The Third Part of Neale's Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey, will be published on 1st of July. Crown folio, to correspond with the large paper of Dugdale's Monasticon: 2l. 12s. 6d. Small paper, 1l. 11s. 6d. Proofs and etchings, 2l. 12s. 6d. Imperial 4to. 1l. 4s. Royal 4to. 16s.

ARCHITECTURE.

Thomas Rickman, Architect and Member of the Literary and Philosophical Societies of Liverpool and Chester, has in the press, an Essay on Architecture, adapted to the use of Schools, and the regular Student

in Architecture. The work will comprise an Account of the Grecian and Roman Orders, and a discriminative View of the Styles of English Ecclesiastical Architecture, from the Conquest to the Reformation, and is to be printed in octavo with about fourteen plates.

ASTRONOMY.

Mr. Wm. Phillips, author of the *Outlines of Mineralogy*, will soon publish, in a duodecimo volume, *Eight Familiar Lectures on Astronomy*, delivered last winter at Tottenham.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, which has been delayed by the great increase of matter, is expected to appear early in July.

BOTANY.

Conversations on Botany, illustrated by twenty engravings, in a duodecimo volume, will soon appear.

CHEMISTRY.

At press, a *System of Chemistry*. By Thomas Thomson, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. A new edition, entirely recomposed, and compressed into 4 vols. 8vo.

DRAMA.

At press, *Comic Dramas*. By Maria Edgeworth. 12mo.

Dr. Drake, author of *Literary Hours*, has in the press, *Shakspeare and his Times*; including the biography of the poet, criticisms on his genius and writings, and a history of the manners, customs, &c. of his age.

FINE ARTS.

Havell's "*Views of Seats*," No. VI. contains engravings with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of Buckingham House and Holland House. The former is displayed as a Winter scene, with Scatters, &c. from a fine drawing by John Burnett; and the latter from a drawing by the late Joseph Clarendon Smith. Both the Accounts are from the pen of Mr. Britton.

The first volume of the *Elgin Marbles*, with an Historical and Topographical Account of Athens, illustrated by about forty plates, will soon appear.

HISTORY.

In a state of forwardness, a *History of British India*. By James Mill, Esq. In 3 vols. 4to. The plan of this work is exhibited in the following paragraphs:—"Little more than two centuries have elapsed since a few British Merchants humbly solicited from the Princes of India permission to

traffic in their territories.—The British dominion now embraces nearly the whole of that vast region, which extends from Cape Comorin to the Mountains of Tibet, and from the mouths of the Brahmapootra to the sources of the Indus.—To collect from its numerous and scattered sources, the information necessary to give clear and accurate ideas of this great empire, and of the transactions through which it has been acquired, is the object of the present undertaking. It is proposed:

"I. To describe the circumstances in which the intercourse of this nation with India commenced, and the particulars of its early progress, till the era when it could first be regarded as placed on a firm and durable basis:

"II. To exhibit as accurate a view as possible, of the people with whom our countrymen had thus begun to transact—of their Character, History, Manners, Religion, Arts, Literature, and Laws; as well as of the physical circumstances of Climate, Soil, and Production, in which they were placed:

"III. To deduce to the present times a History of the British transactions in relation to India; by recording the train of events; by unfolding the constitution of the East India Company, that body half political, half commercial, through whom the business has been ostensibly carried on; by describing the nature, progress, and effects of their commercial operations; by exhibiting the legislative proceedings, the discussions and speculations, to which our intercourse with India has given birth; by analysing the schemes of government which have been adopted for our Indian dominions; and by an attempt to discover the character and tendency of that species of relation to one another, in which Great Britain and the Indies are placed.

"The subject forms an entire and highly interesting portion of the British History; and it is hardly possible that the matter should have been brought together, for the first time, without being instructive, however unskillfully the task may have been performed. If the success of the author corresponded with his wishes, he would throw light upon the state of society, highly curious, and hitherto commonly misunderstood; upon the History of Society, which, in the compass of his work, presents itself in almost all its stages and all its shapes; upon the Principles of Legislation, in which he has so many important experiments to describe; and upon interests of his country, of which his countrymen have hitherto remained very much in ignorance, while

prejudice usurped and abused the prerogatives of understanding."

The Rev. T. Morell, author of *Studies in History*, has in the press, an additional Volume of that work, which will contain the History of England from its earliest period to the death of Elizabeth; and which, like the preceding Histories of Greece and Rome, will be published both in octavo and duodecimo. The concluding Volumes of the series in which the History of England will be brought down to the present period, will follow as quickly as possible.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Mr. T. N. Talfourd, of the Middle Temple, is preparing for publication, a Practical Treatise on the Laws of Toleration and Religious Liberty, as they affect every class of Dissenters from the Church of England; intended to form a compendium of the Civil, Political, and Religious rights of all his Majesty's Subjects, as at present affected by the profession of Religious opinions: with an Appendix, containing the most important Statutes on the subject of Toleration, and forms of proceedings by Indictment, and before Magistrates, for infractions of the Acts, protecting worship and other offences relating to Religion. In 1 vol. 8vo.

Thomas Walter Williams, Esq. of the Inner Temple, is printing a continuation of his compendious Abstract of all the Public Acts, on the same scale and plan as the Acts passed anno 1816; which will be published immediately after the close of the present Sessions of Parliament.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

A sketch of the history and cure of febrile diseases, more particularly the febrile diseases of the West Indies, as they appear among the soldiers of the British army, will speedily be published. By Robert Jackson, M.D.

Mr. John Bell has in the press, the Consulting Surgeon, in a royal octavo volume.

Speedily will be published, *Observations on the Diseased Manifestations of the Mind or Insanity*. By J. G. Spurzheim, M.D. Author of the *Physiognomical System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim*. In royal 8vo. with four copper-plates.

MISCELLANY.

At press, a Proposal for establishing, in London, a new Philanthropical and Patriotic Institution, to be called the Patriotic Metropolitan Colonial Institution for assisting New Settlers in his Majesty's Colonies, and for encouraging New Branches of Colonial Trade; with a Postscript on the Benefits to be derived from establishing Free Drawing Schools, and Schools of the Ma-

thematics; and on other Means of advancing the National Industry and Population. By Edward Augustus Kendall, Esq. F.A.S.

Capt. C. Clarke, of the Royal Artillery, has in the press, a Summary View of the State of Spain at the Restoration of Ferdinand VII.

Mr. John Bigland will soon publish, an Historial Display of the Effects of Physical and Moral Causes on the Character and Circumstances of Nations.

The Clerical Guide, or Ecclesiastical Directory, containing a register of the dignitaries of the Church, and a list of all the benefices in England and Wales, is in the press.

Speedily will be published, the Colonies, and the present American Revolution. Translated from the French of M. de Pradt, formerly Archbishop of Malines. In 8vo.

The Sacred Edict; containing sixteen maxims of Emperor Kang Hsi, amplified by his son, Emperor Yoong Ching, with a paraphrase by a Mandarin. Translated from the Chinese, and illustrated by notes, by the Rev. Wm. Milne, is printing in an octavo volume.

Mr. Cumming is printing a second edition of the *Resolves of Owen Feltham*.

The British Lady's Magazine will, in future, be conducted on a new new plan, and embellished every month with at least three engravings.

The Rev. John Evans, of Islington, has in the press, an Excursion to Windsor, interspersed with Historical and Biographical Anecdotes, for the improvement of the rising generation; to which will be annexed, the Journal of a Trip to Paris, by Brussels and Waterloo, in the autumn of 1816. By John Evans, jun.

Mr. George Ogg, of Plymouth, has just published a Lecture, which was read to the Plymouth Institution, on the prevention and cure of Dry Rot in ships of War.

Mr. Colburn will publish in a few days, editions in French and English, of *Memoirs of the Marquis of Dangeau*, written by himself, containing a vast number of unknown facts and anecdotes, relative to Louis XIV. his court, &c. Now first printed from the original M.S. journals, with Historical and Critical notes. By Madame de Genlis.

A new Work, in 1 vol. 8vo. will shortly appear, entitled, *Authentic Memoirs of the Revolution in France, and of the sufferings of the Royal Family*; deduced chiefly from accounts by eye witnesses, which will exhibit, besides information from other sources, a combined narrative of details from M. Hue, Clery, Edgeworth, and Mad. Royale, now Duchesse d'Angouleme.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Second Volume of Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology, is nearly ready for publication.

PHILOLOGY.

Dr. Montucci has in the Press, an Account of the Rev. Robert Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, and of his own. It will form a Quarto Volume, containing about 200 pages, on superfine vellum paper, with above a Thousand engraved Chinese Characters.

POETRY.

The Rev. Ingram Cobbin, A. M. Author of the French Preacher, lately published, has in the Press, in a duodecimo volume, Philanthropy and other Poems.

The Hon. Wm. Herbert has nearly ready for publication, a new and corrected Edition of the *Musæ Etonensis*, with additional pieces, 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, of Edinburgh, has in the press, the *Swiss Patriots*, a new poem; also a new edition, with additions, of the *Sorrows of Seduction*, and other poems.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Drummond will soon publish, *Odin*, a poem, connected with the interesting era of the northern mythology.

The ninth volume of the *Poetical Register*, which contains above three hundred Poems, nearly half of them original, and criticisms on the poetry and drama of two years, will appear early in June. The Editor designs to publish the tenth volume on the first of January 1818.

POLITICS.

A new edition of Dr. Sancroft's *Modern Politics*, written during the Protectorate, is in the press.

THEOLOGY.

In the Press, an Attempt to Support the Diversity of Future Rewards. 8vo. price 2s.

In the Press, a Theological Enquiry into the Sacrament of Baptism, and the Nature of Baptismal Regeneration. In five Discourses, preached before the University of Cambridge, April, 1817, by the Rev. C. Benson, A. M.

Messrs. Rivingtons are preparing to publish a Concordance to the Bible, which will include all Words of Importance, and afford a Reference to the most material Passages in the Holy Scripture, edited by the Rev. W. Bellamy, M. A. Rector of the United Parishes of St. Mary, Abchurch, and St. Laurence Pountney, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, and will be printed in a uniform Size with the Editions of the Family Bible, lately edited under the direction of the Society for Promoting of Christian Knowledge, by the Rev. George D'Oyly, and the Rev. Dr. Mant. It will be ready for publication about Michaelmas.

The Rev. Dr. W. B. Collyer is printing, in an octavo volume, *Lectures on Scripture Doctrines*.

The Rev. William Smith, author of the *System of Prayer*, is printing a *Six Weeks Course of Prayers*, for the use of families.

At press, *Observations on the Canonical Scriptures*. By Mary Cornwallis. In four volumes, 8vo.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Rev. George Young has in the Press, a *History of Whitby*, with a *Statistical Survey of the vicinity to the distance of twenty-five miles*.

The *Ruins of Gour*, with a topographical map and eighteen views, compiled from the manuscripts and drawings of the late N. Creighton, Esq. is printing in a quarto volume.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Mr. J. White, Author of the *Compendious System of Farriery*, will soon publish, a *Dictionary of the Veterinary Art*. In a pocket Volume.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

To be published in a few days, handsomely printed in two Volumes 8vo. illustrated by Maps, an *Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Africa*, from the earliest Ages to the present Time. By the late John Leyden, M. D. Completed and enlarged, with Views of the present State of that Continent. By Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E.

Mr. Nicholas will publish, in the course of this month, in 2 vols. 8vo. the *Journal of a Voyage to New Zealand*, in company with the Rev. Samuel Marsden; with an Account of the State of that Country, and its Productions, the Character of its Inhabitants, their Manners, Customs, &c.

Shortly will be published, a *Picturesque Tour through France, Switzerland, on the Banks of the Rhine, and through part of the Netherlands*.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

BIOGRAPHY.

The *Annual Biography and Obituary*, with *Silhouette Portraits*. Containing—1. *Memoirs of those celebrated Men, who have died within the Years 1815 and 1816.*—2. *Neglected Biography*, with *Biographical Notices and Anecdotes, and Original Letters.*—3. *Analyses of recent Biographical Works.*—4. *A Biographical List of Persons who have died within the British Dominions, so as to form a Work for Reference, both now and hereafter.* 8vo. 15s.

The *General Biographical Dictionary*, containing an *Historical and Critical Account of the Lives and Writings of the*

most eminent Persons in every Nation, particularly the British and Irish; from the earliest Accounts to the present Time. A new Edition, revised and enlarged. By Alexander Chalmers, F. S. A. 32 vols. Svo. 12s. each, boards.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Q. Horatii Flacci Opera, ad Exemplar Recensionis Bentleianæ plerumque emendata, et brevibus Notis instructa. Edidit Thomas Kidd, A. M. E. Coll. S. S. Trin. With the Metres of Horace prefixed to each Ode. Royal 12mo. 15s. royal 18mo. 7s. 6d.

A Translation of the *Æneis* in rhymed Verse, with a Critical Preface and Notes. By Charles Symmons, D. D. of Jesus College, Oxford. Royal 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

The Works of Virgil, in the Order of Construction. To which is prefixed, in English, a Summary View of the Subject of each of the Eclogues, and of the several Books of the *Georgics* and *Æneid*. By William B. Smith. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound.

DRAMA.

Germanicus—Tragedie en Cinq Actes et en Vers. Par A. V. Arnault, 8vo. 3s.

A Translation of the above in Blank Verse, by George Bernel, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Apostate, a Tragedy, in Five Acts: now performing at the Theatre in Covent Garden. By Richard Shield, Esq. 8vo. 3s.

FINE ARTS.

A Description of the Pictures in the Royal Museum, at the Louvre, with Biographical Notices of the different Painters. To which is added, a Description of the Museum of Sculpture, in the Lower Gallery. Small pocket volume, 5s.

The Vicar of Wakefield; an elegant Edition, illustrated by Twenty-four coloured Engravings by Mr. Rowlandson. In royal 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The Costume of the Netherlands; illustrated by Thirty coloured Engravings, after Drawings by Miss Sempie; with descriptive Letter-press, in English and French. In 3 Parts, imp. 4to. 15s. each, or 2l. 8s. boards.

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M. Van Mons has sent the gratifying intelligence, that the safety lamp of Davy has completely succeeded in the Netherlands. "Fortified with it," he says, "we can penetrate into the foulest mines. We have opened depots of gas, and procured its mixture with the proportion of atmospheric air calculated to produce the most prompt inflammation, and the strongest explosion, but the gas has never taken fire. We use gauze made of stronger wire than with you, in order to guard against any exterior damage from the awkwardness of the workmen; and to prevent the men from opening the lamp, we have also adopted the expedient of a small padlock, with the key of which the master miner is intrusted. The heating of the gauze cloth, however intense it may be, is not attended with any danger, for iron the most incandescent will not affect gas; nothing but flame will kindle it. Some attempts have been made to light a mine by means of its gas, but I am not as yet acquainted with the result. I should think that such a project must be attended with many obstacles."

FRANCE.

Œuvres complètes de Xenophon. The complete Works of Xenophon, in 10 vols. 4to. Greek, Latin, and French. By M. Gail. With notes and collations of all the MSS. in the French King's Library; also, an Atlas of 54 Maps, and 48 Plates. Price 160fr; fine paper, hot-pressed, 320fr. —The Atlas of Maps is sold separate, price 36 fr., and a selection for the use of schools, 5fr. The Plates are also sold separate, price 40fr.

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Among the men, who, during the last twenty years have most efficaciously contributed to diffuse among the French people a taste for the Greek language, there are few who have greater and more valid claims on the public acknowledgment, than M. Gail.

Vot. VI. No. 33. *Lit. Pan. N. S. June 1.*

Having been early persuaded that the want of elementary works was the principal obstacle that impeded the progress of Greek studies in the ancient University, he exerted himself to supply the deficiency, and devoted his efforts, almost without intermission, to replace the defective editions used among the classes, by correct editions of works and selections, which might present an insensible gradation from the first elements of the language to the most difficult and refined.

His zeal did not suffer him to stop here, nor was he satisfied with those services: he opened a gratuitous course of instruction in the Greek language, which he continued during twenty-two years, to the time when regular instruction in this study was established in the schools, and together with the formation of a Normal school, rendered such exertions less necessary.

The course of lectures given by M. Gail was thronged by young teachers, youthful students in medicine, natural philosophy, chemistry, and others, who resorted, to acquire the rudiments of the language, and to supply the defects of that unfinished education which they had received amidst the din of civil troubles and discord. Some of these, obliged to resume the labours to which they had previously been destined, carried away with them at least the leading ideas which they deemed indispensable; others, after having overcome the first difficulties, attracted by the increasing charms they discovered in a beautiful and copious literature, prolonged their studies, and ultimately attached themselves to a department of science, which at first was merely a subordinate object. By this means M. Gail reckons among his scholars many literati, whose subsequent stations in life were determined by his course of elementary instructions.

If the rudimental works of the zealous professor caused him at times to neglect the true interests of his literary reputation, they did not induce him to forget it entirely, nor did they prevent his publishing in succession, translations of difficult authors, among which must be placed Theocritus, accompanied by literary and critical observations, in which the beauties of that great poet are appreciated with taste and shrewdness. This was only the prelude to more important labours. During many years M. Gail devoted himself to a laborious and deep study of the two principal authors of the age of Pericles, Thucydides and Xenophon, and gradually accumulated materials for a complete edition of these two writers. Supported by a zeal absolutely indefatiga-

R

ble, he engaged his whole time in collating the MSS. of the Royal Library, and comparing their variations. At length, having reached the close of these painful researches, these useful, though punctilious labours, M. Gail published in succession several important specimens.

The *Economics*, and the *Treatise on Hunting*, by Xenophon, with the harangue of Pericles, extracted from Thucydides, preceded the publication of these historians, which appeared in 1807 and 1808: the edition of the text of Thucydides, undertaken at M. Gail's expense, was accompanied by the various readings of thirteen MSS. It was, therefore, superior to all preceding editions; as that of Duker presented the variations of five MSS. only; and that of Gottleber, those of only two new MSS.

The edition of M. Gail, therefore, opened a new epoch in criticism, so far as concerned Thucydides. As to the translation, he admits that he had derived great advantage from that of M. Lévesque; but his endeavours have been directed to a fresh translation of the speeches, and it is admitted, that so far as these are in question, his performance is altogether new.

The publication of Thucydides diverted M. Gail, during some time, from his labours on Xenophon; but to these he at length returned with renovated ardour: the printing was continued, and it is now completed. These volumes comprise, beside the Greek text, the Latin version, with a French translation of all the works of Xenophon, the variations of the MSS. of the Royal Library, discussed in a separate volume, many critical notes and observations, with a great number of geographical documents, and specimens of the MSS.

"The government," says M. Gail, "had at first demanded only the Greek text, with the Latin version, and collation of the MSS.; that was the extent of my task, when I was further solicited to add the French version. It was to no purpose I represented that the Attic bee was not easily seized; that the graces are more difficult to preserve in translation than the strength of an author, and, therefore, that I could not possibly undertake a translation of Xenophon, a writer as difficult to be rendered in a version, as easy to be understood in his native language. The point was insisted on; I yielded; declaring, at the same time, that I would translate with all the precision in my power, that which was not already translated, or what had been badly executed, as the *Cynegetics*, the *Economics*, &c.: but that, at the same time, I should avail myself of the per-

formances of Mess. L'Archer, and la Luzerne on the *Anabasis*, &c."

It is thought by the French critics, that M. Gail has somewhat too strongly relied on the accuracy of his predecessors; in which he has, however, not seldom made corrections. "So that," adds he, "I flatter myself with the expectation of some small indulgence in favour of my translation. I hope it will find favour among the public; the literati I refer to the observations made subsequently to the translation.

The first volume contains the *Republics* of Sparta and Athens, the *Returns* of Attica, the *Banquet*, the *Hiero*, the *Equitation*, and the *Cavalry Master*; these treatises (except the first two) are included among those which he would not undertake to translate accurately; nevertheless, they are not only different from former translations, but much superior.

The "Notice of the MSS. of Xenophon and Thucydides," is preceded by observations on the duty of an Editor of ancient works. The purpose of these observations is to expose the fatal effects which follow the mania for correcting the texts of such authors. M. Gail shews, by several instances, that the proposed corrections, thought to be indispensable, are, in fact, absolutely useless, since the reading presents a rational meaning, as it stands.

The instructive notice of the MSS. of Xenophon is followed by an account of the editions and translations of that author, which had appeared before the present. Also, by the dissertation of M. Lévesque on the orthography of Thucydides, and the inscription of Orippus of Megara, with the explication of it, as given by M. Calvet, of Avignon.

Those two pieces serve as a kind of introduction to the specimens of the MSS. which are *fac similes*, engraved with a care which persuades the reader, that he has before his eyes the very MSS. themselves. These specimens should not be regarded as merely matters of luxury and curiosity. Besides, that they are extremely useful in giving an idea of the writing of MSS. of different ages, and explaining the causes of faulty copies, the judicious Editor has contrived to render them serviceable to his criticisms on the text of Xenophon, by causing those to be imitated which contain passages marked by doubtful readings, which he examines in his critical notes.

The second section comprises literary and critical remarks on the different treatises of Xenophon. M. Gail follows successfully the same method as he has constantly employed in explaining the ancients. This consists in never considering a phrase

separately, by itself; but examining it in connexion with the context. By means of this practice, he has explained many difficult passages, the true import of which had escaped former professors.

The learned M. *Silvestre de Sacy* has published an edition of the fables of *Pilpay*: in 4to.

Μάρκον Ἀντωνίνον, &c. The Twelve Books of the Emperor Marcus Antoninus, containing his Dissertations, &c. being a part of the works proper to form a Library of Greek Learning. Paris, 8vo. 150 fr.

This volume, the editor of which is the learned Dr. *CORAY*, is the fourth of the *παρίργα τῆς ἑλληνικῆς βιβλιοθήκης*. This collection is now composed of 14 volumes, the particular account of which is as follows: *Æliani Varia*, Nicolai Damasceni Fragmenta, Heraclidis Fragmenta, 1 vol. under the title of *Prodromus*; *Isocrates*, 2 vols.; *Plutarchi Vita*, 6 vols.; *Strabonis Geographia*, 1 vol.; *Polyænus*, 1 vol.; *Æsopice Fabulæ*, 1 vol.; *Xenocrates*, 1 vol.; and *M. Antoninus*, 1 vol.

GERMANY.

Acten des Congresses, &c. Acts of the Congress of Vienna, in the years 1814 and 1815. Published by Dr. J. L. Kluber. Nos. XXIII. and XXIV.

The Congress of Vienna seems to have formed a kind of epoch in Germany, to which history will be brought down, and from which it will date many of its subsequent accounts. It is but natural, therefore, that the people of Germany should desire to see as complete a collection of the documents connected with that important assembly, as can possibly be obtained. They will become subjects of appeal in future ages, and will be quoted in proof of sentiments which prevailed, and pretensions which were urged on that memorable occasion. Not all of these have been submitted to the British public; and consequently, notwithstanding the results of the whole are publicly known, in the shape of treaties, the considerations on which the various conclusions were founded, cannot be understood among us. We cannot even assure ourselves, that we possess a glimpse of the real and influential causes then in operation.

This publication contains the authentic pieces presented on that occasion; and these numbers of it comprise five memorials of the Prince of Leyhen; three from the city of Frankfort; five concerning the Jews, from the same city; three memorials

from his Holiness Pius VII.; four full powers from the nobles of Suabia, Franconia, Odenwald, and Wetteravia; two memoirs relative to the succession in the Duchy of Bouillon; one memorial of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; a note from the Hanoverian Envoy, and two plans, the first relative to a general union of the nobility of Germany, which should bear the name of *Chaine*, dated Vienna, January 20, 1815; the second, a project of a treaty of alliance between several independent princes of Germany, presented to the Congress in Nov. 1814. Beside these, are pieces relative to the future organization of the German provinces, situated on the left bank of the Rhine;—arrangement concerning the exchanges of territories between Hesse Darmstadt and Prussia;—list of the Plenipotentiaries assembled in the Congress of Vienna; and two notes presented from the deputies of the kingdom of Hanover.

In support of what we have suggested on the Congress of Vienna, as forming an epoch, we adduce a work which professes to treat the history of the German nation, and the country of Germany, from the earliest times to the Congress of Vienna, including, as a matter of course, the history of the Confederation of the Rhine. The work is intended for the use of schools. Its German title is *Das Deutsche Volk und Reich*, &c. The author divides his subject into five great periods—the feudal ages—the eternal peace—the peace of Westphalia—the Confederation of the Rhine—the Confederation of Germany. The whole presents a sketch of history during 1800 years.

HOLLAND.

Manuel d'Ornithologie, &c. A Manual of Ornithology, or a Systematic description of the Birds which are found in Europe, by C. J. Temminck, 8vo. pp. 618. Amsterdam.

Mr. Temminck is already well known among the learned in Ornithology, by his natural history of pigeons and birds of the gallinaceous kinds. In this work, he presents a description of all the species of birds which are found in Holland; with a slight view of all European birds, aquatic and terrestrial. He does not pretend to give a general and complete history of all known birds; but a systematic description, accompanied by the most essential observations on their abode, their manner of living, food, &c. Their nomenclature he has copied from Linnæus, as being the best known, and most generally adopted.

This is succeeded by general observations on the moulting and the changes of colour among birds. Taking this view of them, he divides birds into two classes. 1. Those which moult only once a year, that is to say, in Autumn. 2. Those which moult regularly twice a year, that is to say, in Spring and in Autumn also; sometimes partially, sometimes wholly. As to their change of colours, says the author, "this is produced by the action of the air, of the light, and the rubbing of the plumage, occasioned by the different motions of the bird; those colours which are the most frequently tarnished, and become dull, are those which form the exterior and lower surface of the feathers, and this, in autumn, covers the brilliant tints of the superior parts of their filaments, the ends of which being rubbed away, allow the colours to shew themselves in Spring, in all their purity and brilliancy; to become tarnished and disappear in the yearly succession, from the same causes, as those which preceded them."

The division of families adopted by the author, is as follows:—1. Rapaces; 2. Coraces; 3. Canori; 4. Passerini; 5. Scansores; 6. Alcyones; 7. Chelidones; 8. Columbæ; 9. Gallinæ; 10. Cursores. 11. Grallatores; 12. Pinatipedes; 13. Palmipedes.

The author has consulted the works of the best Ornithologists, French, English, &c. He possesses the most complete collection of birds that exists, perhaps, in Europe, and has employed himself several years, in this department of natural history exclusively; as his work on pigeons shews; and the present work will further contribute to prove.

ITALY.

Della Pellagra, &c. A Memoir on the Pellagra, and the means of extirpating it in Italy. By Dr. G. B. Marzeri. 4to. pp. 48. Venice. The Pellagra is a species of scurvy very common among the inhabitants of the Italian Alps. Many Italian authors have treated on it, and have assigned different causes as producing it. Dr. Marzeri attributes it to the bad and insufficient nourishment obtained by the peasants in the country parts, which consists almost exclusively in vegetables raised among themselves, and principally in Maize, or what is called Indian corn. The author proposes, therefore, to counteract this disposition by the reception of a more salutary diet, composed of a mixture of animal food, among vegetable, and especially broths, made of the boney and sinewy parts of the meat.

From the most recent information, it is much to be feared, that late occurrences have completely placed beyond the power of these poor inhabitants of the secluded solitudes of the Alps, any possible benefit from Doctor Marzeri's prescription. The knowledge of the existence of this disease and its causes, may tend to diminish our wonder, though not our regret, at the distempers now prevailing in many parts of Italy, which are described as *typhus*, *pe-techial*, &c.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The following article is not only curious in itself, as marking the anxiety of government, without whose sanction nothing of the kind can be attempted, or matured, to revive the talent of Opera writing; but also as describing what modern times demand as the essentials of an opera likely to be successful in the present day. The English reader will smile at the determination that there shall be *one* comic character in a comic opera. The times of Sentimental comedy, or what the French denominated *La Comedie larmoyante*, are over; and the call among the public is, for strong characters strongly combined. Perhaps, there may be great propriety in concealing the names of the writers; and in preventing preference; this must, in some degree check the intrigue of the theatre, against which merit is no protection; as some writers know but too well. The stipulation that answers should be given within a month after the reception of a piece, would prove extremely acceptable to many an English applicant for managerial protection.

Programma of the Direction of the Royal Imperial Theatre of La Scala, at Milan, Dated April 5, 1816.

I. From the date of the publication of the present Programma to the end of December, 1819, it shall be free to every Italian poet to send to the Committee of Direction *Dramas*, or *Operas* serious or comic.

II. The communications must be sent Post paid, addressed *Al Signor Cavaliere Angelo Petracchi*; or *Al Camerino del R. C. Teatro Alla Scala, in Milano*.

III. The authors must carefully conceal their names. The pieces must be accompanied by a sealed note, containing their

names, their address, and those of a person who may answer for them; the choice of whom is left to themselves.

IV. The pieces so sent shall be examined by two of the directors, and by a third person chosen from among the most distinguished poets of the city of Milan.—Those pieces which shall be excluded from performances shall be returned to the author, or to the person commissioned to act as his deputy.

V. One month after sending their pieces, the authors may expect a definitive answer, as to the reception or rejection of their performances, and in the latter case, they may receive them again immediately, with the unsealed note of address.

VI. The pieces which shall be approved, will be placed in the director's drawer, from among which will be selected all the new works composed for the theatre during the time that the directors are in office, to the end of the Carnival, 1820; during which time will be represented at least one serious opera and two comic operas, in each year; with the usual approbation.

VII. The directors engage to represent the pieces without any alteration, whether by the Musical composers, or the actors. In case the writers living at a distance should think alteration necessary, they will nominate a proper person to that office; or they will authorise the directors.

VIII. The essential qualities demanded in the pieces of both descriptions, are beside purity of style,

1. That they shall be in two acts.
2. That they shall be neither too long, nor too short.
3. That according to the prevailing taste, they include a greater number of musical pieces of combination than of airs.
4. That they combine interest and novelty with the pomp of the spectacle.
5. That in a comic opera there be at least one Buffoon, or comic personage.

IX. For each serious opera that shall be brought out on the stage, the sum of a thousand Italian lire will be paid; and for every comic opera eight hundred lire.

X. When the piece is printed, after the title will be added—*crowned according to the Programma of April 5, 1816.* The author shall be at liberty to add his name, or not, according to his own pleasure; and he shall receive a present of twelve copies.

XI. In case any piece sent for approbation shall be represented on any other theatre, the directors shall no longer be bound by the stipulation in Article IX.

XII. The writers shall be authorized to demand information concerning their pieces sent, and even to withdraw them.

XIV. After the Carnival of 1820, the pieces which shall remain in charge of the directors shall be transferred to their successors in the direction, if they shall think proper to continue the conditions fixed by the present Programma, or in case of the contrary, they shall await the determination of their authors.

Done at Milan, in the Committee of the Royal and Imperial Theatre Alla Scala, April 5, 1816.

PRUSSIA.

Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten, &c. History of the States of Europe, since the Peace signed at Vienna, by F. Bucholz. Tom. v. 12mo. Berlin

The principal design of the author is to point out in this volume what has been done, to put an entire termination to the French Revolution, to prevent similar revolutions in future, and to establish the system of equilibrium, or balance of power, in Europe.

With this intention the author passes in review the recent history of all the states of Europe, from the south to the north, shewing what has been accomplished to this effect, by each government, what new constitutions have been introduced in different places, and what most worthy of notice had taken place from the peace of Paris to the conclusion of the Congress of Vienna. Germany, with the negotiations at the Congress of Vienna, the Act of Confederation for Germany, and its consequences, occupy a great part of this volume; including the author's illustrations and remarks.

Messrs Maurice d'Englehart and C. de Raumer, announce *Memoirs on the Mineralogy, and Geography of France, Great Britain, and part of Italy and Germany.* They will form one volume in large 8vo. and will be published by the library of the Public School at Berlin.

Reise, &c. Travels of Messrs. Chwostow and Davidow, Officers of the Russian Navy, to Ochotsk and to the Isle of Kodjak on the North-west coast of America, undertaken in 1802-3-4. Translated from the Russian, by Dr. C. J. Schulz, 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1816.

The restoration of peace afforded a favourable opportunity to these two Officers, who were animated with the desire of increasing their knowledge, and of being useful to their country: they engaged in the service of the Russian American Company, which di-

rected them to repair to Ochotsk, by way of Siberia, and to embark in one of the Company's vessels at that port, and from thence to visit the Russian establishments in America. They quitted Petersburg in the month of April 1802, and when returned in 1804, M. Davidow submitted the notes he had composed during the journey to Vice-Admiral Schischkow, who desired him to arrange and publish them.—They were accordingly inspected by the Admiralty, approved, and printed at the expence of that institution.

In this account he relates simply what he had seen, and what he had learned from conversation with the inhabitants of the countries he had passed through. He visited Irkoutsk, a considerable town in Siberia; containing nearly twenty-five thousand inhabitants. He presents several notices on the commerce of Siberia; and on the Burêtes, a people of Mongol origin, inhabiting the plain that lies between Irkoutsk and the river Léna, on which the travellers embarked, after no long stay, to proceed to Jakoutsck, a town containing three thousand inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Léna.

From Jakoutsck they crossed with infinite labour, the chain of mountains which trends from the frontiers of China towards the north-west; and they arrived, July 17, at the river Aldan, about a hundred leagues from Jakoutsck; at length, after having traversed the vast desert situated between Jakoutsck and Ochotsk, they arrived at the place of their destination, August 11. The description of this city, with observations on the manners of the Jakoutscks, forms an interesting portion of the work.

After ten days' repose at Ochotsk, they took shipping for the Kurile islands, and in fifteen days they cast anchor in the bay of the Aleutian island of Tanaga. On the nature of these islands, the author makes the following remark:—"When the soil and general appearance of the Aleutian islands are closely examined, we are tempted to conclude that they are the remains of an extensive continent, stretching over to Greenland, which has been swallowed up by the sea. The extinct volcanoes which they contain, and the appearance of various islands risen up from the bottom of the sea, prove that these regions are subject to the effects of subterranean fires, which may formerly have produced great revolutions. And moreover, the language and manners of the Aleutians have such a resemblance to those of the Greenlanders, that the conjecture is extremely

reasonable which attributes but one origin to both these people; and which infers that formerly there existed frequent intercourse between them."

Two months after their departure from Ochotsk, these travellers arrived at the isle of Kodiak, and on the first of November they entered the port of St. Paul, the principal establishment of the Company. They determined to pass the winter here, and to return in the May following to the coast they had quitted near Ochotsk, in order to arrive at that city about the end of June, at which time the melting of the snow admits of landing there.

Their course of life in the islands where they wintered was extremely uniform; they divided it as well as they could, for the sake of variety, into the amusements of reading, hunting, fishing, and other excursions by sea and land. Little more can be said on the period of their seclusion. The island affording no cargo ready for shipping, they took their departure for Petersburg, where they arrived February 5, 1804.

M. Davidow had undertaken a second journey to Ochotsk, and to the island of Sachalin, the particulars of which he proposed to publish, when he, with his friend, perished in an attempt to cross the Neva, by night. Attempting to leap from the bridge into a boat that was passing, they failed, and were drawn under it: not even their remains were found. It is, however, possible that the particulars of their second expedition may appear; as they are in the hands of Admiral Schischkow.

SWITZERLAND.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

M. Maillardet of Neuchâtel announces, in a foreign Journal, that he has succeeded in solving the celebrated problem of perpetual motion, so long regarded as a scientific chimera. The piece of mechanism to which he applies his principle is thus described:—"It is a wheel, around the circumference of which there is a certain number of tubes, which alternately radiate or turn in towards the centre, rendering the moving power at one time strong, at another weak; but preserving throughout such an intensity of force, that it is necessary to keep it in check by a regulator.

* * We remember to have seen, many years ago, a machine on a similar construction, made in London; but after a while the friction became too powerful to be overcome by the moving levers; M. M. may have succeeded better.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS

OF

Benevolence.

*Homo sum :
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

DISTRESS OF THE MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

We have more than once had occasion to describe the efforts made and making by the Society of Moravian Brethren, as truly honourable and exemplary; and we have some reason to know that our representations were favourable to them from the highest quarters. That Society has hitherto done much good with little noise; whether it might be prudent in them to come forward before the public in a more open manner, must be left to their consideration. The present distress of this Society, in respect to their Missionary Institutions, has induced them to publish an "Address of the Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel, belonging to the Church of the United Brethren, to all who wish well to the cause of God among the Heathen."

From that Address we extract the following particulars. They shew the direful effects of war, and unprincipled ambition. They shew the sufferings of Foreign Christians, and they point out a means by which much good may be done, without calling in rumour to witness the deed.

In the year 1814, it is well known that the accumulated distresses of the Continent affected all classes and descriptions of persons. The same calamities were likewise severely felt in all the Settlements of the United Brethren in Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Russia; and considerably diminished the contributions, both of the Brethren's congregations, and of friends participating in the welfare and support of their Missions among the Heathen. Under these circumstances, an appeal was made to the religious public, by some very respectable persons in England, who became acquainted with the embarrassments under which this important concern laboured. That appeal was not undertaken in vain, and the committee,

to whom the general management of the Brethren's Missions is intrusted by their Synods, feel how much they owe to the kindness and liberality of the numerous well-wishers to the spread of Christianity among the Heathen, who very nobly stepped forward on that occasion, and, by their generous donations, contributed, in a great measure, to remove the existing difficulty. In this work of charity, benefactors of various denominations were united; exhibiting a most encouraging proof of the power of that Christian love which binds together the hearts of the people of God, in supporting the cause of their Redeemer, however distinguished by various names and forms.

The present Address is occasioned by the same necessity; and is encouraged by a similar call on the Society by friends out of their circle, who are acquainted with the proceedings of their Missions, and with the great difficulty of maintaining them. This indeed amounts almost to an impossibility; unless it shall please the Lord to incline the hearts of those to whom He has imparted the power, again to afford their generous assistance.

The effects of that dreadful war, by which the Continent was wholly impoverished, trade annihilated, and even the common necessities of life in many instances withdrawn, are still felt by most classes, so as to render them unable, as formerly, to direct their attention to subjects beyond their own existence: and the settlements of the Brethren, though by God's mercy spared from total destruction by fire and sword, were so much exhausted, from being continually and preferably made the head-quarters of different armies, that they were plunged into debt; and the sources, from whence formerly the inhabitants derived their ability to support the missions, are, for some time to come, nearly dried up. The exertions of individuals, however, and of the congregations collectively, have not been wanting; and though greatly reduced in means, they have done what they could, to assist in preventing any relaxation in the prosecution of the work. Yet, with every exertion, it is impossible to meet the great and accumulated expenditure of the past years. The sum of upwards of 4,000*l.* which, by the unexpected liberality of our Brethren and friends in England, was collected in 1814 and 1815, was indeed a relief for which we cannot sufficiently thank the Lord, who thus disposed the hearts of so many benefactors to favour the Brethren's Missions; but as the circumstances which then occasioned the

deficiency remain the same, the committee is again under the necessity of making their case known, and expressing a hope that their petition for help will not pass unregarded.

To shew how extensively the church of the United Brethren is employed in attempts to propagate the Gospel in the Heathen World, and how long they have maintained their numerous Missions in different countries, the following statement is subjoined:

	Established,	Settle- ments, na- tives.
In St. Thomas.....		2
St. Croix.....	1732	3
St. Jan.....		2
Greenland.....	1733	3
North America.....	1734	2
South America.....	1738	3
South Africa, re- newed in 1792	1736	2
Jamaica.....	1754	4
Antigua.....	1756	3
Labrador.....	1764	3
Barbadoes.....	1765	1
St. Kitts.....	1775	1

In the three Danish West India Islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. Jan, the Brethren's Congregations amount to about 12,000 souls; in Greenland, to 1,100; in Antigua, to 12,000; in St. Kitts, to 2,000. The congregations of Christian Indians in North America, suffered much both before and during the first American War. Great loss has been sustained by the burning of Fairfield in Upper Canada, the principal Settlement among the Indians, which it will cost no small sum to repair.

God has been pleased to bless the Mission at the Cape of Good Hope with much success. The forming of a third Settlement is in contemplation, when means can be found to support it. About 1600 Hottentots constitute the two congregations at Gnadenthal and Gruenekloof; many more attend public worship; and, in the interior, there is a great desire among the Heathen to receive more teachers. As the rooms used as a chapel in Gruenekloof have for some time been too small to accommodate the congregation and other hearers, and Government has kindly granted permission to build, the erection of a new chapel has been undertaken, though at present the state of the finances hardly warrants such a great expence*.

* The Rev. Mr. Latrobe arrived in England in December last year, from a visit to the above Settlements at the Cape, from which he has derived peculiar pleasure; and may possibly, after his return from one of the principal Settlements of the Brethren in Germany, lay some interesting particulars before the Public.

The communication with the three Settlements in Labrador, which can only be maintained by a vessel of their own, annually sent to the Settlements, proves a great expence; but the Lord has hitherto enabled the Brethren's Society for the furtherance of the Gospel, established in London, to persevere in their exertions, notwithstanding the smallness of their means, and the uncertainty of a return equal to the expence of the outfit. Nor would it be consistent with that gratitude to God our Saviour which we feel, did we not here observe how graciously He has preserved the communication with the Brethren's Missionaries in that inhospitable region, and amidst the many dangers attending the navigation of that rocky coast; inasmuch that, since the commencement of the mission, now fifty-three years ago, no interruption has occurred in transmitting the annual supplies. Last year, however, 1816, the vessel was for the first time prevented, by the ice and the fury of repeated storms, from touching at Hopedale, till, at length, after suffering a most violent tempest, which she was not expected to survive, the Captain was obliged to abandon all hopes of reaching that Settlement, and to return to England, having four Missionaries on board, who were passing from Nain to Hopedale. This event has subjected the society to great additional expence. The anxiety which will undoubtedly fill the minds of our Brethren in Labrador, respecting the fate of the vessel and of their fellow-labourers, must be keenly felt. Yet, amidst all trouble, the Society has much cause to thank the Lord that He heard the prayers of those on board, delivered them from the raging of the sea, and brought them safe to shore.

In 1765 a Settlement was formed near Astrachan, in Russian Asia, with a view to introduce the gospel among the Kalmucs, in which, at first, great exertions were made, till the dispersion of the neighbouring hordes seemed to render them unavailing. Lately the attempts of the Brethren have been renewed in that quarter, chiefly through the encouragement and assistance of a Missionary Society in England.

It would be impossible on this occasion to enumerate the many instances of the peculiar favour of God, in granting success to the labours of the Missionaries of the Brethren's Church, in so many parts of the world. To Him they ascribe all the glory, fully convinced of their own weakness and insufficiency. One great source of encouragement to the Missionaries abroad

is, the consciousness of their labour being the daily object of the prayers and participation of their Brethren and friends at home; while they, on their part, join in entreating the Lord to provide the means of carrying on a work, in the prosecution of which they so greatly rejoice.

May the above statement and call for help find acceptance and favour, with all who consider the greatness and importance of the work, and the comparative weakness of those immediately employed in it, and who, without their aid, are wholly unable at present to support it. Even now, many invitations to commence new Missions must be declined, from a full conviction that it far exceeds the power of the committee to accept of them.

At the period when the former appeal was submitted to the Public, the debt incurred by the Missions, owing to the circumstances already specified, was estimated according to the accounts received, terminating December 1812, at 4000*l*. In the year 1813, there was a further increase of debt, amounting to 1,700*l*. And in the years 1814 and 1815, which are the latest accounts at present arrived, there was a still further addition, constituting a total debt of 6000*l*. notwithstanding the liberal donations contributed in consequence of the first appeal. To liquidate so large a debt, they feel to be utterly impossible, dependant as they principally are, for the support of their missions, on the voluntary aid and liberality of their congregations and friends on the Continent, who are still suffering from the desolating effects of the late war.

Under these circumstances, they sincerely trust they will appear justified in again respectfully appealing to that British benevolence, of which they have already experienced so generous a proof, and which is, at all times, so conspicuously manifested in every thing connected with the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, that they may still be enabled to make the saving name of Jesus known to the Heathen world. The assistance thus afforded will surely not be unrewarded by Him, to whom the mite of the poor but cheerful giver is as acceptable as the offerings of the more opulent; *for the Lord looketh on the heart.*

•• Donations are received, at the Moravian Chapel, Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane; or by Rev. Mr. Latrobe, No. 10, Nevill's Court; also, by the Treasurer, Mr. Wollin, No. 5, St. Andrew's Court, Holborn, who will furnish the former Reports containing the State of the Missions, as they have been published, from time to time.

Among the letters lately published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, received from Mr. Pinkerton, now travelling in Russia, the Crimea, &c. are some which particularly respect the Jews of the countries he has visited: how far there is really any considerable emotion felt among that people, which are very numerous in those countries, must be left to the disclosure of Time. Our pages witness various reports on this subject, with many endeavours on the part of several Governments to improve the temper and condition of the outcasts of Israel.

Writing from Kaffa, (or Theodosia,) June 8, 1816, Mr. P. says, "As soon as the Hebrew New Testament is ready for the Jews, 2 or 300 copies must be sent to the Theodosia Bible Society, for circulation among them. This the committee here most earnestly entreat; for several instances have already occurred of Jews making enquiry after the gospels." Again, writing from Sympherpole, (or Ackmichel,) June 12, 1816, he says, "In passing through the town of Karasoubazar, I had a most interesting conversation with several Jews, who eagerly sought after a copy of the gospels; I was sorry I had none, but told them they were preparing for them. The late wars and commotions on the earth, with the present wonderful exertions to spread abroad the holy scriptures among all nations, seem to have made a deep impression on the minds of many among the Jews. From what I have seen of this people in different nations, I am convinced, that many among them are prepared to peruse with avidity the scriptures of the New Testament, in their own language."

From Bahchisary, June 16, 1816, Mr. Pinkerton gives a striking narrative of his interview with some Caraitic Jews: "We were met," says he, "by the principal rabbi, a reverend old man, who gave us a friendly welcome. We entered the synagogue, and were soon surrounded by the elders of the people, to whom I made known whence I came, and the object of my journey. I spoke to them of the exertions now making in every quarter of the globe to spread abroad the word of God, Old and New Testament, among all nations. I then produced a single copy of the gospel of St. Matthew, and the epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews, in the Hebrew tongue, and presented them to the principal rabbi, who accepted them most wil-

lingly and thankfully. In the mean time, our conductor, Aaron, was in search of the Tartar translation. He was not long in procuring me a sight of a beautiful copy of the five books of Moses, in the pure Jagalai Tartar, written in the Hebrew character. He informed me, that they were in possession of all the books of the Old Testament in pure Tartar; that the translation was made by their forefathers, many centuries ago; that it was constantly read among them to the present day together with the Hebrew text; and that he would procure me a complete copy to purchase, before I left Bahchisary. I sat down, in the midst of the synagogue, with the Caraites rabbies, and read several passages of the five books of Moses, and of the Psalms. I find the translation excellent; and consider it as a peculiar mark of the Divine favour on the labours of Bible Societies, that it has been brought to light at the very time when we are prepared to promote its circulation with the New Testament in the same language."

†† The Caraites Jews are little known in England; they may be considered as distinguished by being *Scripturists*; i.e. rejecting the traditions of the Pharisaic Rabbins, the Talmud, with its burdensome system of rituals and distinctions, &c. &c.

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To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—England is justly pre-eminent among modern nations, for its scientific and charitable institutions. In the British Metropolis alone it may be confidently said, there are more hospitals for the destitute and deserted poor, asylums for natives and foreigners, public schools, and benevolent institutions than in any one kingdom of the world. Englishmen are distinguished for morality and generosity; and they ought to be jealous of preserving and increasing this national character. It is the laudable and rational love of liberty and independence that leads to such ends; and none but free and liberal minds can banquet in the luxury of doing good." As a free press, free discussion, and literary enquiry are calculated to expand the understanding and ameliorate the heart, these should neither be shackled nor subdued.

Among the recent institutions of the metropolis is one which I am anxious to make known to the public, through the medium of your useful Miscellany, because it is calculated to produce much good, and because the benefits are likely to be mutually felt by the donor and re-

ceiver. For as the great poet of nature appositely remarks,

"The quality of Mercy is not strain'd,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesses him that gives and him that takes."

It is well known that London is composed of all classes of persons; natives of every quarter of the globe, and provincials from every county, island, and district of the kingdom. These are attracted by wealth, by curiosity, and by manifold other motives: whatever may be the cause with the indigent, they should be speedily and properly employed:—for idleness leads to vice, and hence not only the individual is a sufferer, but the community is injured. As one means of counteracting this evil, some of the counties of England have formed Metropolitan societies to protect and assist the poor emigrants of their respective districts. One of this kind has recently been organized by some *Noblemen and Gentlemen of Wiltshire*, the object of which is to raise a fund by donations, and annual subscriptions for the purpose of apprenticing the children of poor Wiltshire parents, resident in the metropolis, and also for advancing them money at the expiration of their articles, to establish them in business. No one can doubt the utility and laudableness of such a plan. It is calculated to produce important effects;—as parents will endeavour to render their children eligible for such situations—the youths will be emulous to obtain and secure a good character during their servitude, in hopes of public reputation and public reward. One good example will excite laudable rivalry, and industry, sobriety, and economy will arise out of such a system. As the *amor-patria* must belong to every honest breast, this will be warmly excited by those local and generous associations which tend to link man to man in harmony, and to promote an amicable rivalry of benevolence. It is well known that many of the rich citizens of London, and other eminent characters, have been raised from a state of poverty; and have in advanced age, or after decease, founded hospitals, public schools, and other institutions. (See an interesting volume entitled "Exemplary Biography.")

The first public meeting of the Wiltshire Society took place on the 14th of May, 1817, at the Albion Tavern; when about fifty Noblemen and Gentlemen attended. Sir Benjamin Hobhouse presided, and was supported by the Duke of Somer-

set, and one of the Members for Cricklade. After the cloth was removed, and certain "toasts of course" were given, the Chairman explained to the company the objects of the society, and expatiated with much eloquence and feeling on the benefits likely to accrue from it. With that felicity which characterizes the worthy Baronet's appeals on all benevolent occasions, his address was fully felt and appreciated.—Each vied with his neighbour in expressing approbation, and in promoting the subscription, several sums of ten pounds were given, and nearly every person pledged his name for annual contributions. A Committee was formed to carry the resolutions of the general meeting into effect. Twelve Stewards were nominated to direct the first anniversary meeting, the report of the temporary committee was confirmed; and the whole proceedings of the evening were cheerful, and unanimous, and consequently auspicious of permanency, and that vast utility, which the original framers of the plan, intended.

J. BRITTON.

May 20, 1817.

**COURT of KING'S BENCH, APRIL 28.
CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY ON THE IN-
DICTMENTS FOR HIGH TREASON.**

This morning, at ten o'clock, the Grand Jury for the county of Middlesex, having been sworn, Mr. Justice Bailey addressed them to the following effect:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—You are assembled as grand jurors for this county, to discharge the duty of that service. Of the nature of your duty I have no doubt that you are previously well aware. It is in general to examine into each of the particular charges that may be brought before you; and, if you find a charge supported by such evidence as you are induced to believe corresponds with the charge, you return the bill containing such charge as true. But I understand that there is likely to be brought under your consideration a charge different from those which ordinarily occupy the attention of grand jurors in this place—a charge of the highest crime that can be committed—the crime of High Treason. Of the particular evidence by which that charge is to be supported, I am (as I ought to be) as ignorant as you are; but it is my duty, as accurately as I can, to point out to you the law applicable to the subject, so that you may be enabled to refer that law to the evidence which may be brought under your consideration; and thus that you may

be enabled to decide between the public on the one hand, and the individuals accused on the other. The charge of which I have spoken as likely to be brought before you, will consist, I believe, of four different descriptions of treason; there will be—the first, compassing and imagining the King's death; another will be, compassing and imagining to depose the King; the third will be that of levying war against the King; and the fourth will be, not actually levying war against the King, but conspiring to levy war, to force the Crown to change its measures and counsels.

"Gentlemen, of these, two—namely, the first and third—were made treason by an Act of Parliament so long ago as William III. The other two were made treason by an Act of Parliament in the present reign, namely, the 26th of Geo. III. cap. 7. I mention the chapter, because, in considering the question, you may have occasion to refer to it. Of these, that of compassing and imagining the King's death, is considered as an act of the mind; and unless it is farther evinced and indicated by some act proceeding to that end, or to the deposing of the King, the charge would not be made out; and upon this count, you must not only have a conviction that that idea entered the mind of the individual, but that he acted upon that compassing and imagination. The law considers that it is not necessary that the idea which enters the mind of the individual who is charged should be actually to destroy the King, or actually to depose the King; but if his object should be of such a nature, as that, in the means taken to accomplish it, the life or safety of the King are likely to be brought into hazard, it will be considered, that entertaining and acting upon an object of that kind is necessarily contemplating the ultimate end, viz. the death or deposition of the King. You are considered as always bearing in mind that act which is likely to be the consequence of the means which are adopted for effecting a particular purpose.

"In levying war against the King, a compassing and imagining of his death is supposed by the law; because a man who would be wicked enough to levy war against the Crown would, if he were successful, entirely take off and remove from the throne that power whose duty it would be to punish the offence of high treason. Therefore, the levying war would be what is called an overt act of compassing and imagining the King's death, or of compassing and imagining the deposing of the King.

"Gentlemen, it is very necessary that you should be apprised beforehand of what the law considers as a levying of war. It is not absolutely necessary, in order to constitute that offence, that there should be a regular organized force, or that the persons should be in military array. If there is an insurrection, that is, a large rising of the people, for the purpose of effecting by force and violence, not any private object of their own, but a public purpose, that is a levying of war. There must be an insurrection, and force must accompany that insurrection, and the object must be of a general nature.

"This has been under the consideration of the judges at many periods of time, and has always received from them the same opinion. One of the earliest cases was one when there was a general rising of a great many people—a mob of about five thousand persons, with a view (not, to be sure, of a wicked nature), but to put down all brothels—houses of ill-fame. That was not to revenge any private wrongs of any of the individuals, but with a view to a general reform. The judges were of opinion, that it was not for individuals to take upon themselves to effect any general purpose by force and violence; and that was considered an act of high treason, as an act of levying war.

"Another of the early cases was not of a very different description; it was one in which the persons met with a view of putting down all meeting-houses by force; those were the meeting-houses of those persons who differed in religious opinion from the established church. Thence the judges in the reign of Queen Anne were of opinion, that inasmuch as the rising with force was for a general purpose, it constituted the offence of levying war.

"Gentlemen, in our own times, in the case of my Lord George Gordon, there was an insurrection for the purpose of putting down Popery; and I dare say, many of you recollect the cry of 'No Popery.' That was an insurrection for the purpose of putting down a religious establishment with force and violence; and there the judges had no doubt or difficulty, that a rising for the general purpose with force, was an act of levying war against the Crown.

The text writers on this subject, both the learned Sir Matthew Hale, and Mr. Justice Foster, who coolly considered this question in their closets, were of the same opinion. Therefore, what I say is not only the opinion of the judges who decided on the cases when they came under

their consideration, but also of those who were writing for posterity. Therefore, if in that which shall come before you, you shall find that there was a rising, accompanied with circumstances of force and violence, and if you shall be satisfied that the persons who rose had as their object to effect by force or violence any general reform, of any description whatever, or any other public purpose, it will amount to a levying war.

"Another of the charges will be, conspiring to levy war with a view to force the Crown to alter its measures and counsels. That charge supposes that there has not been so much insurrection as amounts to the actual levying of war, but merely supposes that certain persons have met together, and that the result of their deliberations is to effect such a rising as will procure their object—namely, the forcing the King to change his measures and counsels.

"In order to support these different charges, the law expects that what are called overt acts will be stated in the bill of indictment. The overt acts do not constitute the treason, but they are inserted in the indictment as the evidence which afterwards to make out the charge. They are also inserted that the prisoner or person accused may be aware beforehand of the evidence that is to be brought against him, and that he may be on his guard. Many overt acts will, no doubt, be alleged, and you will strike out such as you do not conceive to be supported by the evidence.

"In cases of treason, it is necessary that there should be two witnesses, in order that the accused may be convicted; two witnesses to each overt act; but if one proves one overt act, and another another in the same count, that will be sufficient in law to warrant conviction.

"It will also be necessary, before you can return a true bill, that you should be convinced that some of the overt acts were committed in the county of Middlesex, which only is within your jurisdiction; then you will have power to inquire as to all the others, whether committed in Surrey, in London, in any other part of the country, or even out of the country.

"In the ordinary cases of felony, Gentlemen, there are accessaries both before and after the fact, on many occasions; but in treason all are principals. No matter when a man enters into the common design; the moment he has entered into it, he becomes a party to all that had been done by the others before, and to all that may be subsequently done.

" 'Conspiring' and 'consulting' will be some of the overt acts; and in order to support them, it will not be necessary that you should have evidence from persons who heard them consult; but if you find that there was a plan, and you shall be satisfied that there was a previous consultation and conspiracy, the measures of which, the persons charged have adopted, that will warrant you in finding the bill of indictment against them.

" I have endeavoured, Gentlemen, to offer you such considerations as occurred to me, by way of directing your judgment, but not with a view of influencing your passions.

" I am sure you will give this high and heavy charge the fullest and fairest investigation; and you will not return a bill against all or any of those persons, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of your minds that they are guilty of all, or some of the charges.

" These observations I have thought it material to offer to you; and if, in the execution of your duty, any difficulty shall arise, I should be glad to give you any assistance which is in my power."

PROPERTIES OF PLANTS.

The following extracts from a Lecture on AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, by Sir Humphrey Davy, are particularly worthy the attention of the ingenious. They open a view of the operations of nature on a large scale, that is at once, striking and instructive. The Vegetable kingdom is distributed in great masses all over the face of the earth; and it produces effects accordingly. The numbers of the animal kingdom bear but a small proportion to it, considered as to such effects. Without entering into particulars we shall set before our readers the general results of this learned lecturer's disquisitions. Sir Humphrey had been observing, that, when the leaves of vegetables perform their healthy functions, they tend to purify the atmosphere in the common variations of weather, and changes from light to darkness. Vegetables, he thinks, produce more oxygen than they consume: animals on the contrary are constantly consuming this gas.— " If every plant, during the progress of its life, makes a very small addition of oxygen to the air, and occasions a very

small consumption of carbonic acid, the effect may be conceived adequate to the wants of nature.

It may occur as an objection, that if the leaves of plants purify the atmosphere, towards the end of autumn, and through the winter, and early spring, the air in our climates must become impure, the oxygen in it diminish, and the carbonic acid gas increase, which is not the case; but there is a very satisfactory answer to this objection. The different parts of the atmosphere are constantly mixed together by winds, which, when they are strong, move at the rate of from 60 to 100 miles in an hour. In our winter, the south-west gales convey air, which has been purified by the vast forests and savannas of South America, and which, passing over the ocean, arrives in an uncontaminated state. The storms and tempests which often occur at the beginning, and towards the middle of our winter, and which generally blow from the same quarter of the globe, have a salutary influence. By constant agitation and motion, the equilibrium of the constituent parts of the atmosphere is preserved; it is fitted for the purposes of life; and those events, which the superstitious formerly referred to the wrath of heaven, or the agency of evil spirits, and in which they saw only disorder and confusion, are demonstrated by science, to be ministrations of divine intelligence, and connected with the order and harmony of our system.

The experiments of Montgolfier, the celebrated inventor of the balloon, have shewn that water may be raised almost to an indefinite height by a very small force, provided its pressure be taken off by continued divisions in the column of fluid. This principle, there is great reason to suppose, must operate in assisting the ascent of the sap in the cells and vessels of plants which have no rectilineal communication, and which every where oppose obstacles to the perpendicular pressure of the sap. The changes taking place in the leaves and buds, and the degree of their power of transpiration, must be intimately connected likewise with the motion of the sap upwards. This is shewn by several experiments of Dr. Hales.

A branch from an apple tree was separated and introduced into water, and connected with a mercurial gage. When the leaves were upon it, it raised the mercury by the force of the ascending juices to four inches; but a similar branch, from which the leaves were removed, scarcely raised it a quarter of an inch.

Those trees, likewise, whose leaves are soft and of a spongy texture, and porous at their upper surfaces, displayed by far the greatest powers with regard to the elevation of the sap.

The same philosopher, found that the pear, the quince, cherry, walnut, peach, gooseberry, water-elder, and sycamore, which have all soft and unvarnished leaves, raised the mercury under favourable circumstances from three to six inches.—Whereas the elm, oak, chesnut, hazel, allow, and ash, which have firmer and more glossy leaves, raised the mercury only from one to two inches. And the evergreens, and trees bearing varnished leaves, scarcely at all affected it; particularly the laurel and the lauristinus. . . .

As the operation of the different physical agents, upon the sap vessels of plants ceases, and the fluid becomes quiescent, the materials dissolved in it by heat, are deposited upon the sides of the tubes now considerably diminished in their diameter; and in consequence of this deposition, a nutritive matter is provided for the first wants of the plant in early spring, to assist the opening of the buds, and their expansion, when the motion from the want of leaves is as yet feeble.

This beautiful principle in the vegetable economy was first pointed out by Dr. Darwin: and Mr. Knight has given a number of experimental elucidations of it.

The joints of the perennial grasses contain more saccharine and mucilaginous matter in winter than at any other season; and this is the reason why the Fiorin or *Agrostis alba*, which abounds in these joints, affords so useful a winter food.

The roots of shrubs contain the largest quantity of nourishing matter in the depth of winter; and the bulb in all plants possessing it, is the receptacle in which nourishment is hoarded up during the winter.

In annual plants the sap seems to be fully exhausted of all its nutritive matter by the production of flowers and seeds; and no system exists by which it can be preserved. . . .

In perennial trees a new alburnum, and consequently a new system of vessels is annually produced, and the nutriment for the next year deposited in them: so that the new buds, like the plume of the seed, are supplied with a reservoir of matter essential to their first development.

The old alburnum is gradually converted into heart-wood, and being constantly pressed upon by the expansive force of the new fibres, becomes harder, denser, and

at length loses altogether its vascular structure; and in a certain time obeys the common laws of dead matter, decays, decomposes, and is converted into æriform and carbonic elements; into those principles from which it was originally formed.

The decay of the heart-wood seems to constitute the great limit to the age and size of trees. And in young branches from old trees, it is much more liable to decompose than in similar branches from seedlings. This is likewise the case with grafts. The graft is only nourished by the sap of the tree to which it is transferred; its properties are not changed by it: the leaves, blossoms, and fruits, are of the same kind as if it had vegetated upon its parent stock. The only advantage to be gained in this way, is the affording to a graft from an old tree a more plentiful and healthy food than it could have procured in its natural state; it is rendered for a time more vigorous, and produces fairer blossoms and richer fruits. But it partakes not merely of the obvious properties, but likewise of the infirmities and dispositions to old age and decay, of the tree whence it sprung.

It is from this cause that so many of the apples, formerly celebrated for their taste and their uses in the manufacture of cider, are gradually deteriorating, and many will soon disappear. The golden pippin, the red streak, and the mail, so excellent in the beginning of the last century, are now in the extremest stage of their decay; and, however carefully they are ingrafted, they merely tend to multiply a sickly and exhausted variety.

The trees possessing the firmest and the least porous heart-wood are the longest in duration.

Amongst our own trees, the chesnut and the oak are pre-eminent as to durability; and the chesnut affords rather more carbonaceous matter than the oak.

In old Gothick buildings these woods have been sometimes mistaken one for the other: but they may be easily known by this circumstance, that the pores in the alburnum of the oak are much larger and more thickly set, and are easily distinguished; whilst the pores in the chesnut require glasses to be seen distinctly.

In consequence of the slow decay of the heart-wood of the oak and chesnut, these trees, under favourable circumstances, attain an age which cannot be much short of one thousand years.

The beech, the ash, and the sycamore, most likely never live half so long. The duration of the apple tree is not, probably, much more than 200 years: but the pear-

tree, according to Mr. Knight, lives through double this period; most of our best apples have been introduced into Britain by a fruiterer of Henry the Eighth, and they are now in a state of old age.

The decay of the best varieties of fruit-bearing trees which have been distributed through the country by grafts, is a circumstance of great importance. There is no mode of preserving them; and no resource, except that of raising new varieties by seeds.

Where a species has been ameliorated by culture, the seeds it affords, other circumstances being similar, produce more vigorous and perfect plants; and in this way the great improvements in the productions of our fields and gardens seem to have been occasioned.

Wheat in its indigenous state, as a natural production of the soil, appears to have been a very small grass: and the case is still more remarkable with the apple and the plum. The crab seems to have been the parent of all our apples.—And two fruits can scarcely be conceived more different in colour, size, and appearance than the wild plum and the rich magnum bonum.

The seeds of plants, exalted by cultivation, always furnish large and improved varieties; but the flavour, and even the colour of the fruit seems to be a matter of accident. Thus, a hundred seeds of the golden pippin will all produce fine large-leaved apple-trees, bearing fruit of a considerable size; but the tastes and colours of the apples from each will be different, and none will be the same in kind as those of the pippin itself. Some will be sweet, some sour, some bitter, some mawkish, some aromatic; some yellow, some green, some red, and some streaked. All the apples, will, however, be much more perfect than those from the seeds of a crab, which produce trees all of the same kind, and all bearing sour and diminutive fruit.

The power of the horticulturist extends only to the multiplying excellent varieties by grafting. They cannot be rendered permanent; and the good fruits at present in our gardens, are the produce of a few seedlings, selected probably from hundreds of thousands; the results of great labour and industry, and multiplied experiments.

The larger and thicker the leaves of a seedling, and the more expanded its blossoms, the more it is likely to produce a good variety of fruit. Short leaved trees should never be selected; for these approach nearer to the original standard: whereas the other qualities indicate the influence of cultivation.

In the general selection of seeds, it would appear that those arising from the most highly cultivated varieties of plants, are such as give the most vigorous produce; but it is necessary from time to time to change, and as it were, to cross the breed.

By applying the pollen, or dust of the stamina, from one variety to the pistil of another of the same species, a new variety may be easily produced; and Mr. Knight's experiments seem to warrant the idea, that great advantages may be derived from this method of propagation.

Mr. Knight's large peas, produced by crossing two varieties, are celebrated amongst horticulturists, and will, I hope, soon be cultivated by farmers.

I have seen several of his crossed apples, which promise to rival the best of those which are gradually dying away in the cider countries.

And his experiments on the crossing of wheat, which is very easily effected, merely by sowing the different kinds together, lead to a result which is of considerable importance. He says, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1799, "in the years 1795 and 1797, when almost the whole crop of corn in the island was blighted, the varieties obtained by crossing *alone* escaped, though sown in several soils, and in very different situations."

By making trees espaliers, the force of gravity is particularly directed towards the lateral parts of the branches, and more sap determined towards the fruit-buds; and hence they are more likely to bear when in a horizontal than when in a vertical position.

The twisting of a wire, or tying a thread round a branch has been often recommended as a means of making it produce fruit. In this case the descent of the sap in the bark must be impeded above the ligature; and more nutritive matter consequently retained and applied to the expanding parts.

In engrafting, the vessels of the bark of the stock and the graft cannot so perfectly come in contact as the alburnous vessels, which are much more numerous, and equally distributed; hence the circulation downwards is probably impeded, and the tendency of the graft to evolve its fruit-bearing buds increased.

By lopping trees, more nourishment is supplied to the remaining parts; for the sap flows laterally as well as perpendicularly. The same reasons will apply to explain the increase of the size of fruits by diminishing the number upon a tree.

As plants are capable of amelioration by peculiar methods of cultivation, and of having the natural term of their duration extended; so, in conformity to the general law of change, they are rendered unhealthy by being exposed to peculiar unfavourable circumstances, and liable to premature old age and decay.

LOCUSTS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Observing in your Panorama No. 26, for Nov. 1816, some account of the locusts of North America, I take the liberty of writing you some additional notices on that subject, which seems to be a branch of entomology but little known.

In the month of June, 1798, as I was crossing the State of Pennsylvania on foot, having passed several of the ridges of mountains called properly the Apalachian mountains, my attention was attracted by an unusual hum, or buzz in the air; and looking up I saw several large insects on the wing; they were brown, and flew heavily; about an inch in length, and having four gauze-like wings. Their note there is no describing—it was rather long, and somewhat piercing—having a slight inflection of tone, as if divided into two syllables, which (together with the religious leaning of the people) produces the notion that they say “PHAROAH.” While I was but entering on the confines of the tract of land which they then covered, I could distinguish the beginning and end of the note of each insect I saw; but in a short space (a few miles) they were so numerous as to excite great attention; though I still had formed no distinct idea what they were. In two days journey afterwards, arriving at Pittsburg (at the head of the Ohio) I found the people all talking of nothing else but the locusts, which indeed was no wonder, for they were so numerous that the hum continued without intermission the whole day, and by dint of numbers was disagreeably loud and importunate.—I did not then stay long in Pittsburg, but pursued my expedition down the Ohio to Kentucky, and returned in about a month through the Ohio States (unsettled territory) to Pittsburg again: the noise was far from being over; but I began to observe a phenomenon on the trees which I could not account for. Every tree whether in the woods, or in the gardens, in the town or out of it, was hung with dead twigs, having their leaves on, but dried and turned of various colours like autumn. I enquired of the people the reason of this appearance, and found that it was occasioned by the locusts. I was now anxious to

examine the process of their ravages, and I found that twigs of the last year's shoot were perforated to the pith, by holes in rows placed as near together as the teeth in a fine ivory comb (and of course as small) and as many as could be bored between the knots of the twig, in two or three places on each. On large trees some hundreds of twigs were so perforated, and in every hole was deposited an egg, or embryo of a maggot.—Owing to the heat of the summer, the twigs so injured were killed, and twisting with the process of drying away, they hung as I have described, giving the woods a most singular and unnatural appearance.

It may seem astonishing in the economy of nature as to the re-production of these creatures, but the larvæ in every twig that dies, dies also; nor could I find living maggots in any shrub or tree but only in the twigs of the *sassafras*; these twigs being more tenacious of life, sustained the puncturing, without yielding to the drought;—I cut off many of them, and slicing a small knife along the punctures, deeper than the bark, cut through a row of small white maggots, which gave out a milky moisture. At the latter end of the year the locusts disappeared, and no one considered how, or what got them.—They might perhaps, occupy a tract of land about 100 miles square.

In the year 1800 I was at Baltimore, and walking in Howard's park (in the beginning of June) at the back of that city, I observed innumerable holes under the trees (like the holes out of which our black beetles arise in spring,) and looking into the trees I perceived the under sides of their leaves filled with wingless insects which adhered to them; every leaf that I could distinctly see had three or four on it. In a few days the whole atmosphere was alive with locusts, and the hum was loud and unceasing; the exuvise dropped speedily from the leaves, and lay under the trees in such quantities that bushels might soon have been gathered. I now perceived that the creatures made their way out of the earth, without wings, and crept up the trees, fastening themselves underneath the leaves, where in a short time they were perfected; a suture then opened down the back, and the winged insect dropped out (*certainly upon its wings*), being thenceforth a tenant of the air. This was the second flight that I had the opportunity of observing—but at a considerable distance from the first, and I had no means of ascertaining how far they extended. Neither can I specify the period of their return—

but I remember their public papers called the insect the *cicada septendecem*.

I am afraid it would be in vain to speculate from these imperfect notices, upon the mode of their reproduction, or the period they remain inactive, or the changes they may undergo. It appears to be certain that they become a maggot before winter sets in, but whether this maggot or grub descends into the earth, I know not.

I was at Carlisle (Pennsylvania) in 1794, but not in 1796—but I passed through it in 1798 during the early part of my excursion before named. It is probable that some tract or other of the United States is every year visited by these swarms; but I cannot agree with the statement in your extract of the locusts creeping immediately out of their husks, and hanging by their fore-feet like tallow candles; the contrary is much more probable, and their exuviae will continue sticking under the leaves some days after the insect has flown.—The holes they make in rising may be about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and the former error in that particular may be an error of the press.

If you think this worth inserting you are welcome to it—and I may probably hereafter recollect some interesting particulars relative to that country.

BEX. HOLDICH.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

SECOND REPORT FROM THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY. 1816.

[Extract.]

The Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society present to their subscribers the following report of their proceedings during the year 1815.

First—Protestants.—It being the first object with the society to furnish their poorer countrymen living under this government with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, the Committee regret that through the small stock of English Bibles and Testaments which remained from the last year, and the non-arrival of the supplies they have written for, both to Calcutta and London, they have been deprived of the means of supplying in the manner they would wish, the numerous applications which have been made to them by the commanding officers, both of his Majesty's ships of war, and the European regiments.

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Through this deficiency and the circumstance that in Bombay few English Bibles and Testaments are exposed for sale, and those at a great price, not only the private soldier and sailor in a foreign land, amidst a profligate and idolatrous people, have been deprived of the means of becoming better acquainted with the moral duties of their holy religion; but even the sick in the hospitals and barracks, whilst their only hope was directed towards that land "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest," could receive no cheering consolation from the study of that word, "which speaks peace unto their souls, and is able to make them wise unto salvation."

This distressing deficiency, the committee trust, the arrangements they have now made will prevent for the future; and they are the more anxious to do this, as they are conscious, that amidst all the zeal which has been sometimes displayed for the promotion of Christianity, it may justly be retorted that the spiritual wants of our poorer fellow countrymen have seldom been sufficiently brought under contemplation.

The great disregard indeed hitherto shewn to the lower classes of Protestants, whilst it has exhibited the English in a very unfavourable light, has also materially lessened their numbers; and accordingly to this cause is it principally to be attributed, that the number among the lower orders of Protestants in Bombay, either native or European, exclusive of those who are immediately employed in the service of the country, is exceedingly few; fewer certainly the committee believe than would have been the case, had earlier attention been paid to the means and duty of continuing them in the Protestant faith.

2d. Native Christians.—The expectation held out by the committee in the first Report of distributing the Scriptures in Portuguese to the native Christians of that Church, has been realized with great success; and they have not only dispersed a considerable number on the Islands of Bombay and Salsette, but have forwarded no less than 550 to Goa, at the particular request of the British Envoy, who describes the natives, and even the priests, as coming in crowds to receive them.

The committee have also sent a few in compliance with a wish expressed by the Portuguese Vicar at Cannanore; who, however, when he found that the translation had not the authority of the Censor of the Inquisition, refused to distribute them himself, but nevertheless allowed

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his congregation to receive them from others, and the number sent was very soon called for.

Numbers of PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES at this time acting in India.

Church Missionaries	8
London Do.	24
Society for promoting Christian Knowledge	5
Baptist	39
Wesleyan	16
American	7
Danish	1

Total of European Missionaries ..	98
Total Native Do.	23

Total Protestant Missionaries in India 121

Commanders to go without their wives, to India.

The Court of Directors, have resolved, that in future, the commanders of their chartered ships be prohibited from taking their wives with them on the voyage. This regulation, which has long been a standing order, we understand will be strictly enforced.

CALCUTTA.

Workmen misbehaving to be punished.

An ordinance has been passed by government for the regulation of the conduct of mechanics and workmen, within the limits of Calcutta, and for the punishment of those who neglect or refuse to perform their engagements, either by failing in their attendance at the time or place of work, or refusing to work at such time or place, or during such hours of work. A former ordinance had provided for the punishment of workmen leaving their work unfinished.

There is also in the late ordinance a provision for the punishment of artificers, or workmen purloining or embezzling the articles given them to work up, or fraudulently detaining them from the owners. It was understood to have been framed for the benefit of the European tradesmen of Calcutta, who have hitherto sustained great losses from a multitude of frauds and abuses.

DURGA POOJAH; BOAT RACES.

The annual boat races in celebration of the Durga Puja, commenced at Malda on the afternoon of 30th of September, 1816. About two hundred boats were engaged. These assembled on the above day at Ludo; on the 1st instant at Malda; on the 2d at Moacheeah; on the 3d at Englishbuzar, opposite our worthy Resident's house; and on the 4th at Foolburiah; Khailnab, Bhauleahs, Sunkmaharrahs,

&c. The length of many of the largest boats, was from sixty to seventy feet, and they were manned with from thirty to forty oars each, or perhaps more; the rowers were all richly dressed in coloured clothes, some in red, and others in yellow, &c. with white and red caps. The owners of their respective boats sat in the greatest state imaginable, smoking their long hookahs, and listening to the sound of music from the tom-tom, &c. A great concourse of people attended to view the ceremony, which had a most pleasing appearance, and afforded general delight to the natives.

CEYLON.

TRIALS BY JURY.

We had occasion some time ago to notice the endeavours made by Britain to improve the administration of Justice in the island of Ceylon * by a revision of the laws of that island. In consequence, the Trial by Jury was also introduced:—the following extracts from a letter of Sir Alexander Johnstone to the Baptist Missionaries, dated Columbo, Sept. 20, 1816, gives some account of the result.

The trial by jury was established in these settlements in 1811; and at my suggestion, the right of sitting upon juries was not confined in this island, as it is in other parts of India, to Europeans only, but was extended without distinction, to all the natives of the country.

I have for some time observed, with satisfaction, the change which the establishment of trial by jury, and the exertions of the several missionary societies on this island, have produced in the feelings of the people with respect to domestic slavery; and I availed myself, with pleasure, of the opportunity which the arrival of the last Reports of the African Institution lately afforded me, to send to the principal proprietors of slaves the account which has been published in them of the proceedings that were had at Colombo in 1813, under the 50th of G. 3, and to recall to their recollection the proposal which I formerly made to them in 1806. The unanimity with which that proposal has been adopted on the present occasion, compared with the opposition which a similar proposal met with in 1806, affords a proof, which must be flattering to every Englishman, of the salutary effects which may, with certainty, be produced in a country by gradually imparting to its inhabitants some of those advantages which are derived from

* Comp. LIT. PAN. Vol. XII. p. 1031.

the freedom of our constitution and the purity of our religion, and may be instructive, as an example, to those persons whose inclinations may hereafter lead them to adopt any measures for the moral improvement of the native in other parts of India.

As the principal proprietors of slaves in this island, have declared free all children who may be born of their slaves after the 12th of last August,* it becomes the duty of every one who feels an interest in the cause, to take care that the children, who may be born free in consequence of this measure, should be educated in such a manner as to be able to make a proper use of their freedom; and it is to your society, as well as to the other missionary societies, to which the natives are already so much indebted, that I look with confidence for the education and religious instruction of all those children. I need not, I trust, add, that you may command my services in any way in which you think they may be of use, in forwarding an object which is so intimately connected with the prosperity and the happiness of a very numerous class of the inhabitants of this island.

TRICKS UPON TRAVELLERS; OR, THE CEYLONESE TOO MANY FOR AN ENGLISHMAN.

The following narrative will give an instance of the arts practised by the natives of Ceylon, high and low, to work on the feelings of Europeans: in order to effect which purpose on their present superiors, there is good reason to believe that they are by no means under the necessity of using the same exertions that were requisite to move their more ardent and less irascible Dutch masters.

An English Gentleman, holding a high public situation in the colony, had been conducted in his palanquin to an evening party; and after remaining there for some time, the bearers became anxious to return home. It was, however, not late, and their master had no manner of wish to retire from the pleasant society he was in. The first step they took to effect their purpose, was, to bring the palanquin in front of the door, full in their master's view and then retire. He saw it, and took it in good part, as a mark of attention in his bearers; in the mean time, the sight of the palanquin being connected with the recollection that he was to return home, made him reflect that the time was approaching for retiring from the party.—

Shortly after, some of the bearers went to seat themselves, apparently in a negligent manner, by the side of the palanquin.— This began to produce in the mind of the master, who observed it, a kind of uneasiness, and caused a doubt to arise whether he should or not remain much longer. Now the bearers watched the motions of every person in the party, and his in particular. Whenever he moved from his chair, or passed from one part of the room to another, the bearers would start up, as if they thought he was coming out, and then, appearing to have discovered their mistake, would again sit down. This manœuvre put their master in a state of perfect uneasiness; he could no longer speak, or attend to the conversation that surrounded him; the doubt whether he should go or stay had made him quite uncomfortable, and he took no pleasure in the society which had before appeared to him so agreeable. But the bearers, observing that even this had not the desired effect of bringing him away, lighted up the lamps of the palanquin; and one of them, taking up a hand-lantern, began to pace in front of it, so that his master could not help observing it; and this actually threw him into a state of greater uneasiness; yet he felt too much reluctance to quit his friends, to be entirely moved away. But, at last, all the bearers stood up, and arranged themselves, each at their post, by the sides of the poles of the palanquin; while the one with the lantern, pacing up and down, gave a full view of the whole apparatus. Who could resist it? It acted like an electric shock. The master in an instant, found himself in his palanquin, without being aware how he got into it.— The bearers took it up, gave a loud shout, and ran away with it in triumph.

PINDARREES.

Bombay.—Major Lushington, of the 4th regt. of Madras Light Infantry, writes, Dec. 27, 1816, an account of his having completely surprised a body of Pindarree rovers, while at dinner; and though the Pindarrees were not two minutes before they were on their horses, and flying in various directions, yet the ground was so favourable to pursuit, and it was kept up by the pursuing divisions for ten miles with such ardour, that I cannot estimate their loss from the several reports I have received, at less than 700 or 800 killed and wounded, together with a great number rendered incapable of pursuing their plundering excursion, by the loss of their horses. Battiah, the person who was at the head of the party, escaped with about 200 of the best mounted. His party was estimated at 5000.

* Comp. LIT. PAN. N. S. Vol. v. p. 801.

THE ARTS.

The City of London, as the Metropolis of the British Empire, has, for some years, taken every opportunity to promote the health of the citizens by opening new streets, and widening old ones; which has, at the same time, contributed essentially to embellish the city, and justly deserves the name of improvement. Of the great works undertaken for purposes of public accommodation, several are now drawing to a close. Among these must be placed in the foremost rank, Waterloo Bridge, which, we observe with pleasure, has arrived at such a state of forwardness, as bids fair to justify the expectation of those concerned, that it may be opened on the 18th of June. It certainly, is one of the most considerable, and scientific structures of its kind. The Southwark Bridge has nearly completed its chief Buttresses; and piles are driving for securing the approach and connexion with the shore.—We understand, that the iron work has been fitted together in Yorkshire, where it is cast; though not without accident; a plate of ten tons' weight having fallen from a great height, and split into pieces, but happily, without injuring any person, though a number of workmen were within "striking distance" below it.

Other bridges, above and below the town are in progress; so that a few years more will see new streets of approach extending where lately we walked over fields.

The opening opposite Carlton House assumes an appearance of novelty and grandeur, as the sides of the square advance in symmetry; and when the whole plan is completed, this will be a noble improvement. Already the end of Pall Mall, with the colonade adjoining the Opera House, shews what improvement may be made, to the surprise of beholders.

We presume that the Opera House itself will now get finished; among so many new structures, it looks sufficiently pitiable—but then,—law and equity!!

It would be injustice not to notice the beautiful effect of the modern Stucco; this, to the eye, so closely resembles stone, that scarcely can any thing superior be desired.

Below London Bridge the new Custom House rises with great dignity; and, according to report, is found to be extremely convenient. As this building has a peculiar reference to the commerce of the port, the Architect was under the necessity of conforming to the demands of utility.—That the approaches to it, on the land side, are extremely inconvenient and barbarous, is no fault of the present structure. They

may, *perhaps!* be widened in time. Indeed, we understand that a plan is proposed, and under consideration, for forming an opening not unlike that before Carlton House, by pulling down the Old Trinity House, with the adjoining square of buildings. This would form a handsome approach, if *property* will allow of it.

The new situation for the Post Office is preparing, by clearing away the old houses, &c. Moorfields, with its environs assumes an entirely new aspect: the building for the London Institution, on one side, and a new Meeting House on the other side, announce novelty, little to have been expected, when the Donor transferred that property to the city, for the purpose of affording recreation to the citizens, by means of a country promenade.

How far the lighting of the streets with *gas*, may come under the description of an improvement connected with the Arts, we do not enquire. The novelty makes great advances; and many streets have adopted it.

These are public works; but they mark an era when the arts on which they depend for excellence, are thoroughly understood, and enjoy popular patronage.—They are the results of that cultivation of the national taste, and talent, for which the reign of George III. will ever stand distinguished.

Among the EXHIBITIONS which in the month of May attract public attention, we allot the first place to the

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

This collection is formed, for the present year, of miscellaneous works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Mortimer, Wilson, Copley, De Louthborough, Gilpin, Hogarth, and other eminent artists. When this idea was first carried into execution, * we suggested the importance, especially to students, and through them to the public, of opportunities for estimating the *wear* of pictures, and the change in their colours. There are few pictures in the GALLERY which we have not seen before; and with many we have been intimate. We have sat by Mortimer, when at work on some of these pictures; by Copley, when finishing his *Death of Chatham*; by Stubbs, and other Masters; and sorry we are to report, that not a few of those performances which we knew in their prime, have lost much of their original brilliancy. We can easily account for this; their authors used too thin colours, and trusted too much to *glazing*. By that process, they, as it were, varnished their pictures with colours; these

* Compare *LIT. PAN.* Vol. XV. p. 785.

have faded; and if, by misfortune, such pictures stand in need of cleaning, the keeping is impaired, and the beauty is proportionately destroyed. It so happens, that every picture by Hogarth, in this assemblage, has stood admirably; scarcely a defect is perceivable in the colours of any one of them. Where was the necessity for hazarding dangerous experiments, to produce effects of colours superior to what that artist produced?

The pictures by Wright of Derby have stood well also; and support the reputation of their Master; but, the choice has not been the most fortunate. That presented, as his "Smith's shop," is about the sixth repetition of the subject, with slight variations, and executed when he was not only fatigued with the "*Ditto repeated*" of his labour, but suffering under indisposition. The exhibition of this picture on a former occasion, gave him unpardonable offence: the first of the kind was every way superior. His eruptions of Mount Vesuvius are sublime. Where are his "Air Pump," and "Ortery?" The young artist may derive advantage from comparing the manner adopted by this master, for producing the effects of fire light, with that adopted by De Loutherbourg; whose "Fire of London," is placed in another apartment of the gallery.

Wilson appears to great advantage.

The early works of such Masters as Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough, are extremely useful as lessons to young artists: they may from these take courage, and look forward to future days. The Holy Family painted by Reynolds in Italy; the Rustic Courtship of Gainsborough, are instances sufficiently in point. Sir Joshua's "Mrs. Abington," has in our eyes the appearance of a repetition; or it has suffered in cleaning: the original picture has spangled flowers worked in the dress; and the Master had changed the places of almost every one of them; which shewed his circumspection; and afforded a striking lesson of diligence and choice.

It would have been desirable, if something like a date were affixed to the pictures generally; most of them might be marked from the Exhibition Catalogues—which no doubt could have been obtained, on proper application. We have them, for more than forty years.

Connected with this idea is the recommendation of superior attention in composing the Catalogue. Several of the pictures are misnamed:—Sir Joshua's *Jeu d'Esprit* of "Mercury as a pick-pocket," is right; but, the "*Mercury* as a link-boy," its companion, is wrong; it should be "*Cupid* as a link boy;" and the

travesty might, it is likely, be suggested by the Earl of Dorset's song on Dorinda—

Her Cupid is a blackguard boy,
Who runs his link full in your face.

It might be advisable also, here and there, to assist the spectator's observation. Hogarth's picture of "Sir Andrew Fountain's Family," represents that knight and his family, inspecting a picture representing a fountain, or rather a descent of several fountains in one. The thought is precisely in the manner of Hogarth.

Gilpin's two pictures, "Gulliver with the horses," should not have been marked in a manner so slighting, with the same identical words, since one represents him in the act of addressing them, on his first acquaintance with them, after his landing; the other when describing the nature and properties of fortifications: the actions of the horses cannot be understood, without this distinction.

No. 28. Marked "Study of a Horse," by Gilpin, is one of Stubbs's "Lion and Horse;" he painted several such. Misnomers may seem to be of small consequence; but these Catalogues ought to be considered as affording authentic records to future generations; they cannot, therefore be too correct; for it will be said—"at that time the authenticity of a picture must have been known."

We would also caution the writer of the Catalogue, against giving implicit credit to every title annexed to a picture; for instance, he will find a picture of Marlow's called "A View in Venice;" it was originally painted as a View of St. Paul's Church; but, not pleasing the Artist, he painted out the fore-ground, put a canal in its place, and converted it into a "View in Venice;" as such it was sold.

On the whole we pronounce the collection extremely interesting: to those who study the progress of the Arts in Britain, nothing can be more so.

The Exhibition of Pictures in WATER COLOURS, at Spring Gardens, has produced Works well deserving public applause; it still continues to produce admirable specimens, though we miss certain Masters, with great regret. The Exhibition is not confined to water colours; on the contrary, a considerable proportion of the pictures is in oil; they consist principally of landscapes, and among them is a capital composition by Mr. Glover, which was painted in the Louvre at Paris, in 1814, was exhibited in the biennial exhibition of that year with the works of the Parisian artists, and obtained for its author, the honour of a gold medal from his Majesty Louis

XVIII. It shows that the collection of Italian paintings studied by Mr. G. in the French Museum had not been studied in vain. The same artist has a large oil picture of cattle: we are glad to see that he attaches himself so closely to the study of nature.

It gives us pleasure to notice the endeavours of rising artists. The "Michaelmas Dinner" of Holmes, reminds us of Heaphy; and while the latter is absent, his disciple must take his place. We augur well for this Artist's future fame. Let him avoid the most remote approaches to vulgarity. That may be nature, which is not a good choice. That may be a particular incident in expression, which is not general nature. His picture is well finished throughout.

One of the most difficult of subjects is that by J. Stephanoff "The Connoisseur," representing a magnificent apartment, in which are introduced the principal antiquities from the Townley and Elgin collections at the British Museum; a performance uniting vast labour and diligence with great skill and execution. Let no man charge modern Artists with want of patience; the performances in water colours shew no deficiency.

To express our gratification at beholding distant scenery, especially that of our own country, brought before us in this exhibition, is to repeat observations formerly made. We must, however, add, that younger artists may learn from various specimens in this department of the arts, the principles on which the simplest subjects are often rendered interesting: even common (and unpromising) nature, is in many instances subdued into picturesque effect.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SCULPTURE has this year presented an assemblage more interesting than usual. It is true, that we witness the remains of war in the designs for monuments to the memory of British Officers who have fallen in battle; we must expect similar instances of sorrowful gratification for some years to come; because monuments to the deceased cannot be executed immediately as they are bespoke.

But, we observe with pleasure several new attempts this year in the art of sculpture. Kendrick's "Prometheus chained," is one of these, and marks a bold conception and a vigorous hand. It might be of use to remind this artist, that Prometheus is himself a god, and therefore should not express in the action of his mouth too strong a feeling of pain. The Laocoon is an instance, in which a mortal

suppresses the violence of his exclamations: a deity should be supposed to have them still more under controul.

There are also very promising sketches for groups of figures by Bailly and Hinchliff, derived from Grecian Mythology; "Hercules wrestling with Achelous;" and "Theseus throwing Sciron down the rocks!" As a subject there is much more novelty in V. Gahagan's "Satan in Council;"—but, whether a scene in hell be altogether a proper "design for the end of a garden walk," may in our judgment be doubted: a scene in Paradise had been much more applicable; but, perhaps, next year may shew us "Paradise" as companion to hell: the interval is nothing among artists.

Mr. Flaxman's "Maternal Affection," has merit; and Mr. Chantrey has a very pretty monumental effigy of two children rather sleeping, than dead, lying on a tomb. There are also other works of merit: but, the glories of the present exhibition are undoubtedly the figures by Canova, "Hebe," and "Terpsichore:" they are in themselves excellent works, but are rendered more interesting by the rarity of that Master's performances, in England. Canova, has doubtless, penetrated farther into the principles of ancient art than most modern artists. To determine whether he rivals the ancients, demands an acquaintance with works different from these; for, after all, what are they, but imitations, recollections of the ancients? It is impossible they should be otherwise; and, however, exquisite, they have little originality to boast of. These figures, may, however, afford very useful instruction to those who diligently appreciate their excellence; they may discover much of the management of the best Greek sculptors in these repetitions.

The number of Busts is considerable.

If the number of Busts is considerable among the Sculptures, the number of Portraits among the Pictures is infinite. We do not object to this, as we know that artists must live, and their patrons have an undoubted right to please their own taste, vanity or friendship, or whatever other motive commissions a portrait. Neither can we but survey with pleasure the practice of paying a compliment to merit, by requesting the portraits of eminent persons to adorn institutions to which they have been useful. We look on the portraits of great men who lived in former ages with sensibility, with feelings of respect, perhaps of awe and delight; nor do we think an author's works perfect without his portrait prefixed. Whether this be a species of idolatry—it has been supposed the root of that crime—we do not stay to

enquire; we confess the predilection, and trust that the guilt is venial. To describe portraits, which for the most part are interesting only to friends, is waste of time and space. There are, as usual, many good ones; and in the room below, an unusual number of bad ones. A few words on the attempts at History will therefore form this article.

Mr. West's small pictures have always had the preference over his large ones, in the judgment of the public; and we conceive that posterity will sanction this judgment: there is usually much good sense in his composition; but, this year there is a most unhappy *blackness* in his tone of colouring; does he consider how these pictures will appear twenty years hence?

Mr. WILKIE has, happily, relinquished his former blackness of manner. His pictures are greatly increased in value, as they will wear infinitely better. His "Breakfast" is nature itself.

A very commendable attempt at History is presented by Harlow's "Court for the trial of Queen Katherine." This being intended for the theatrical scene in Shakespeare, it may be endured that the Queen is speaking to the audience, not to the Cardinal whom her words purport to address. The Portraits are those of the Kemble family, Mrs. Siddons, Mr. Kemble, &c. in the various characters on the scene:—and this suggests a hint, of which some Historical Painter, who should treat this incident of our History, may avail himself to advantage.

We observe a series of pictures painted by Arnald for the illustration of the history of the civil wars; now, we earnestly hope, that all these pictures are portraits of the places they represent. If they are merely fancy pieces, they convey no information to the reader or spectator; if they are views, they instruct, while they embellish: this is the glory of art; and, that pictures combining these principles may be composed to produce splendid effects, and to exhibit every other property of an excellent performance, cannot be denied. We highly approved of the spirit of accuracy that induced artists to delineate the very scene on board the Victory where Nelson fell, for their "Death" of that hero: we apply the same argument in the instances before us, and shall value them partly in proportion to their fidelity.

Mr. BIRD, we perceive intends to become a painter of history. His "Jesus led to be crucified," reminds us too strongly of a similar composition of Mignard, well known by Audran's print from it.—That painter committed the blunder of

placing Calvary half a mile off Jerusalem, whereas it was nearly close under the walls of that city: why must Mr. Bird repeat that blunder?

Mr. BONE's "Finding of Moses," Mr. SINGLETON's "Death of Abel," and others, we must pass, with mentioning them.

Mr. ALLAN's "Tartars dividing spoil," we believe to be a faithful and characteristic picture. Wright's "Fitch of Bacon" must not pass unnoticed: probably it is a precursor of others from English customs.

We close by noticing an Irish custom; "The Patron of the Seven Churches, or the Festival of St. Kevin, in the Vale of Glendalough, county of Wicklow; by Peacock.

"Glendalough, which literally signifies the Valley of the Two Lakes, is a most romantic spot, situated about twenty-three miles south of Dublin. In these awful wilds St. Kevin, who flourished in the sixth century, founded an abbey, together with seven churches, the venerable ruins of which still exist, a monument of the piety of former days. In the cemetery stands a lofty round tower 110 feet high, which is in excellent preservation. The remains of several ancient crosses may still be traced among the ruins. One in particular may be easily distinguished in the picture. It is formed of a single stone, and measures eleven feet in height. To this sacred spot, which seems to have been sanctified by time as well as religion, immense numbers of people resort on the 3d of June, the anniversary of St. Kevin's death, to celebrate the festival of the Saint, according to the measure of devotion, curiosity, or dissipation, by which his respective votaries feel themselves inspired. About a mile from the ruins, in the almost inaccessible cliffs of a steep mountain which overhangs the lake, is a celebrated cavern, called Kevin's Bed, to which with much eagerness the devotees resort, in defiance of the dangers of the overhanging cliffs, in order, as they imagine, to put themselves more immediately under the protection of the Saint."

It would be folly to expect that every article of a local nature, should be so fully illustrated in the annual Catalogue, as this picture is, by so long an extract; yet it must be acknowledged that this explanation of an incident drawn from real life greatly assists the picture. The remark, properly appreciated, would add to the importance of the records annexed to the British Institution.

There are several admirable LANDSCAPES in the room; some Battle incidents, &c. but here we must close.

Poetry.

THE VISIONS OF YOUTH.

THERE was a time when youth's fair sun,
Rising o'er childhood's cloudless sky,
Its bright career with joy begun,
As if its light could never die ;

But like that magic lamp of old
Entombed with the illustrious dead,
Would last, while passing ages rolled
Unfelt, unnoted, as they fled.

Then Hope her future path deserted,
Gay with a thousand blooming flowers,
The world before her, all untried !
Seemed bright as Eden's changeless bowers ;

And all around enchantment breathed,
Each tint was bright, each smile was true ;
To her no Friendship e'er deceived,
And time on wings of Zephyr flew.

Then all was lonely, all serene !
No cloud o'er that fair landscape passed ;
And life was but a morning dream,
Gay, bright, and happy to the last !

These were the visions of my youth ;
And, like the mists of early day,
They, in the sober light of truth,
Faded and vanished all away.

I found that life, too bright at first,
Was not the Paradise I deemed ;
I saw the landscape fade, reversed,
And then a gloomy waste it seemed !

Romantic hope, too highly wrought,
Had sketched such scenes as cannot be ;
And then, enthusiastic thought
Shrunk from the cold reality.

To toil thro' years of mental strife,
To see unceasing hardships rise,
To know the thorny path of life,
But as a *trial* to the wise.

To see my day-dreams melt away,
When Truth her magic wand applied,
And all my visions, day by day,
Towards fainter distance softly glide.

This was a trial, such as then
I had not learn'd, alas ! to bear ;
I sought the cherub Hope again,
But she had vanish'd into air !

Then other and less beauteous shades,
Usurped her dwelling in my breast ;
Romance, the genius of the glades,
Became my fair fantastic guest.

And then I wooed *fictitious woe*,
I loved ' *the solitary sigh*,'
The luxury of tears that flow,
' *In silence from the faded eye* !'

In solitude, unsought, unseen,
My sorrow only was my muse !
My votive wreaths no longer green
I steeped in sad Parnassian dews.

The roses wreathed around my lyre,
I scattered o'er the blasted plain ;
Bade them no more my song inspire ;—
Yet let the withered thorns remain.

And o'er each sweet responsive string
The gloomy cypress I entwined ;
That every outward scene might fling
Its mournful shadow o'er my mind.

That dream of folly, too, is gone !
I blush that once it was my crime !
And Reason, sternly looking on,
Condemns that utter waste of time !

Of time that cannot be again,
Of talent that was never given
To fix in minds romantic pain,
Or prove ingratitude to Heaven.

For what are we, that we repine
At aught unerring Wisdom gives ?
Who murmurs at the will Divine,
But mocks the mercies he receives.

And I have spurned the parent hand,
Which smote and chastened to *improve* ;
Have murmured at the high command,
Which, strict in justice, proved its love.

But shall I mourn my follies past,
If they have taught me better things ?
—No— I have learnt that time at last,
Has nought so lovely as his wings !

They steal, 'tis true, our gayest hours,
And bear our bloom of health away ;
Not evening dews or summer showers
So noiseless or so brief as they.

But then they teach us by their flight
To travel onwards to the sky ;
To reach that perfect pure delight
Which crowns religious Hope on high.

And have I gained that blissful state
Which sees the present with delight,
And, with confiding hope elate,
Believes " whatever is, is right ?"

Yes—now I know that tranquil bliss
Which springs from a contented mind,
That calm and fervent happiness
The visionary ne'er can find !

Humbly I look to brighter scenes,
And gladly hail that form benign
Of Mercy who with brightest beams
Cheering all hearts, shall smile on mine !

APRIL, 1817.

O. H.

* To the readers of Walter Scott this " magic lamp" will be familiar—vide the scene in Melrose Abbey, at Michael Scott's tomb.

National Register: FOREIGN.

AFRICA: NORTH.

Algiers, March 16.—Commerce here is in the greatest stagnation. A country which, by the beauty of its climate and the fertility of its soil, might be one of the richest in the world, becomes poorer from day to day under a barbarous Government. This winter many millions might have been procured for the corn which is here in abundance; but the Dey, for the sole pleasure of doing mischief, and of avenging himself on the Christians, has deprived himself of the great resources which commerce offered to him: the sole products of the country which were exported last year were, some skins, wax, and some hundred weights of wool. Formerly the exportation greatly exceeded the importation of foreign merchandise, and the balance of commerce was always in favour of Algiers, without reckoning the enormous sums produced by the sale of the goods taken by the corsairs. Now almost all these sources are dried up. In the course of last year we saw no more than 30 foreign vessels: almost all came from Marseilles, Leghorn, Gibraltar and, after the bombardment, with cargoes of planks, iron, glass, and slates, in the hope of selling them to advantage, on account of the condition to which it was supposed the town had been reduced by the bombardment: but these goods fell below their value, because the merchants proffered them at low prices, and in much greater quantities than were necessary.

Children of Adam in a Natural State:—

The following is the description of a Dwelling as constructed among the wild savages of South Africa; as recently given by a Traveller among them. To enlarge on the desirableness of their improvement in civilization, were absolute waste of the reader's patience.

The Bushmen have sticks of a semi-circular form; these are planted in a circle about 16 feet diameter; behind these sticks are fixed mats, 3 feet high, pretty well made; inside of the enclosure, under the sticks, is made a round hole, for each family, about 2½ feet wide, and 3 or 4 inches deep; in this hole, the husband, wife, and perhaps 2 or 3 children, sleep, rolled up almost like hedge-hogs, with only the head lying on the side of the hole. Their

skins would be a light brown, if they were not so smeared with fat. The black earth afterwards coming upon them makes them look as if daubed with soot.

Leprosy.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, assert, that the leprosy had spread to such an alarming extent, that his Excellency the Governor (Lord C. Somerset) had issued a Proclamation, dated Feb. 14th, ordering a certain district to be appropriated to the persons attacked with that dreadful malady. Land-marks had been erected, and severe penalties were to be exacted from persons found beyond the boundaries, as in cases of quarantine for contagious disorders, as by the laws provided.

AMERICA: NORTH.

Commerce.

Letters received from the United States to April 1st inform us, that trade had considerably revived, and English cotton goods, woollens, iron, and earthenware, were all selling at a considerable advance.

The following is an extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated Feb. 10:—"Only about 350 hhds. of the new crops of tobacco have yet arrived, and that sold for eight dollars; it was of the very best quality. The quantity expected during the months of March and April is about 45 or 50,000 hhds. and prime will no doubt be as low as five or six dollars. Flour is now selling at 17 dollars, and not more than 800 barrels in first hands: the cause of so little flour being in the market is, the extreme cold weather, which has frozen the western waters, and prevented the boats from descending; in a short time, however, we expect abundant supplies, and a consequent reduction in price will take place."

Act for the Encouragement of American Vessels and Seamen.

The following are briefly its provisions.

1. No goods to be imported into the United States, except in vessels the property of the Citizens of those States; or of the countries of which those goods are the growth, produce, or manufacture.

2. In all cases of contravention of the preceding article, the ship and cargo to be confiscated.

3. Bounties and allowances now granted to fishing boats to be refused to all but those of which the officers and three-fourths of the crew are citizens of the United States.

4. The coasting trade is confined to native vessels and seamen.

5. A tonnage duty is imposed upon vessels, though belonging to the United States, which shall enter a port in one district from a port in another district.— (This is subject to exceptions.)

6. A tonnage-duty is levied on American vessels arriving from foreign ports, unless two-thirds of the crew be citizens of the United States.

New Fortifications, erecting.

The Legislature of New York has lately ceded to the United States, a small island in Lake Champlain, near the west shore, and about a quarter of a mile south of the Canada line, for the purpose of building a fort. The works are already commenced, and are to enclose all the land visible at low water. It is supposed that this fort will effectually command the channel of the lake. Further works, it is said, are contemplated on the shore opposite.

Fashionable Marriage.

Extract of a letter from a lady in Boston.

"I attended the wedding of the Hon. Mr. Russell, Minister to Sweden, who was married at King's Chapel, on Wednesday last, to Miss Smith, daughter of B. Smith, Esq. The concourse of people was so great that we were in fear the galleries would give way, and such a scene of confusion I never before witnessed.

"The bride was dressed in a white satin frock and trowsers, trimmed with lace a quarter of a yard deep; her boots were of white satin; her hat was in the Turkish style, also of satin, decorated with a feather, confined with a superb pearl ornament, the whole having the appearance of a honeycomb, studded with pearls; her hair was very black, and curled close to her neck in clustering ringlets; the bosom of her dress was looped up fancifully with pearl headed gold pins, and a pearl brooch confined the whole: she had on her shoulders a small white satin mantle trimmed with swansdown, which hung down with much grace; and round her neck was a white lace long shawl.

"The livery of the servants was white and gold, each mounting a white cockade. The horses' bridles were also trimmed with white satin ribbon, with white roses on either side of their heads." (*New York Evening Post.*)

AMERICA: SOUTH.

Surrender of Monte Video to the Portuguese.—The ship *Agnes*, which is arrived at Liverpool from the Rio Plate, with advices to the 5th Feb. brings the following important intelligence. The Portuguese took quiet and unobstructed possession of

Monte Video on the 20th of January. The city had been previously placed in a state of defence, which seemed to indicate a disposition to resistance; but the approach and entry of the Portuguese, however, were not for a moment obstructed. The Portuguese army had been previously separated into three divisions, of which the right was stationed at Maldonado, the left in what are called the Portuguese *Misiones*, and the centre in St. Lucia. Of these the last only had met with any opposition, and is said to have lost about 150 men in action. The first act of the new possessors was, to publish a proclamation, promising security of person and property to the inhabitants; inviting them not to quit the town, and engaging that none should be questioned for their political opinions or conduct; and (which is a clause in the proclamation, of more extensive consequences than may at first appear) throwing open the port of Monte Video to all foreign nations, in amity with Portugal, at the same import duties as subsist at the Brazils. The effects of this last measure are considered as likely to be most injurious to the prosperity of Buenos Ayres, where the import duties are exorbitant. It was but a short time before the invasion of Monte Video, that an American ship from Barcelona, and a French brig from Havre, having reached Buenos Ayres with cargoes, were desirous of departing without breaking bulk, on account of the amount of the duties; but this they were prohibited from doing, till they had paid an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. for their entrance into the harbour. These heavy impositions induce the trading community to view the capture of Monte Video by the Portuguese with less regret.

AUSTRIA.

Extract of a letter from Trieste, dated April 10:—"Sailed for Rio Janeiro, two Austrian frigates, the *Austria*, Captain Pasquatigo; and the *Augusta*, Captain Acurti; giving freight and protection to many tons of manufactures of the Empire, as an encouragement to its subjects to commence a direct commercial intercourse with the Brazils."

BAVARIA.

Lottery Adventures Checked.

Augsburg, April 29.—An ordinance of his Majesty (the King of Bavaria,) of the 31st of March, orders the regulations of the ordinance on the liberty of the press (of the 13th June, 1803) to be strictly observed in respect to writings, the contents and object of which had to excite and seduce the subjects to gaming in the

lottery. Though circumstances, and the establishments in other States, do not at present allow his Majesty to change the lottery establishment in his kingdom, it is contrary to his sentiments to suffer it to be promoted by abuses and hurtful means, and particularly by writings of the kind above specified. All Officers of the police are therefore enjoined to proceed in respect to such writings, by which the welfare of his subjects is injured, and hurtful prejudices and passions cherished, according to the above edict, to seize the copies of them, and seriously to prohibit the printing, sale, and distribution, of such pamphlets. The lottery-offices are not to be increased to excess; only upright and respectable persons to be proposed as the chiefs of them; no new admissions of persons of the Jewish religion to the place of collectors to be allowed; the hawking about and offering for sale of lottery-tickets to be rigorously prevented and punished; and children to be entirely prohibited from putting into the lottery.

BELGIUM.

Commerce.

Hague, April 12.—The Director-General of Convoys and Licenses hereby informs all merchants and ship-owners, that by virtue of Article 206 of the law of October 3, 1816, and in consequence of various decisions made on the subject, the foreign vessels sailing under the following flags, viz. American, English, Danish, East Friesland, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Russian, Portuguese, Spanish, Hanoverian, Austrian, as also those of Syria, in which are included those of Aleppo and Alexandria, are provisionally placed on the same footing, in respect to tonnage duties, as the national vessels.

(Signed)

J. WICHERS.

Hague, April 10.

Antwerp, April 14—It has been officially announced here, that in future all vessels arriving at this port will only be subject to tonnage duty of two guilders 12 stivers per last, *once a year*, instead of such payments being as formerly made each time such vessel arrived here. This resolution must be considered of great importance to the traders between England and Antwerp. (Signed) A. ELLERMAN, Agent to Lloyd's.

HYDROPHOBIA.

M. Van Mons informs us that Brugnatelli has succeeded in curing all cases of hydrophobia by means of oxygenated muriatic acid, employed both internally and externally; which proves that in this ma-

ady the moral holds in dependence the physical powers. All cases of tardy hydrophobia may be considered as the effect of imagination. Examples have occurred of the disease reaching its last stage, when it has been completely dissipated by the sight of the animal by which the patient was bitten.

* * This statement is confirmed by several accounts, since received direct from Italy; it is to be hoped, that the purport of it will prove to be correct. It cannot be long before further particulars arrive to modify our wishes.

Ravages by Wild Animals.

Several troops of wild boars, sixteen and seventeen each in number, have recently issued from the woods, and ravaged the district of *Marche*, in Belgium. The Sub-Prefect had them chased back to their lurking places.

CHINA.

Earthquakes.

A letter received some months ago, states, that the Pekin Gazette noticed a very serious calamity in *Shan se*. In Nov. 1815, an earthquake was felt to the extent of one or two hundred miles; and a town called *Ho-tung-yu ching*, was completely overthrown. The public offices, granaries, temples, private houses, and walls of the town, all fell in ruins, and buried under them several thousand people.

We have recorded this, partly to afford an opportunity to the philosophical world to institute enquiries whether similar phenomena, or others analogous which might have any connexion with these, took place about the same time in any other parts of the globe. We suspect that the interior of the vast Chinese Empire, is, from this, and other causes, including revolts, or disaffection among the people, in a very shattered state.

CORSICA.

Electric Phenomenon.

A Letter from Corsica of the 3d April says, "For three months we have had no rain, and the most incessant and terrible winds have prevailed. In the middle of March a dreadful conflagration appeared in the canton of Venaco; in less than three hours the flames had destroyed a surface of more than two leagues of this fine country. Fifteen houses were burnt in the village of Poggio. It is believed that the cause of this fire was electrical, and that fires of a similar kind which have happened in other cantons had the same origin."

DENMARK.

Corn exported: quantity of

It is supposed that Denmark, besides the 15,000 tons of rye required by foreign

countries, annually exports 331,000 tons of wheat, barley, and oats; for which, according to last year's prices, six millions of dollars, one million specie (250,000*l.*) would come into the kingdom. Since 1788 the exportation, as well as the corn trade, is quite free; and it seems to be a firm principle of the present Government to continue this liberty.

Sugar from the West Indies deficient.

West India Houses have received but indifferent accounts from St. Thomas's respecting the next crop of sugar. They expect only 7000 or 8000 tons, instead of the usual return of 30,000 or 40,000; so that hardly one half of the ships sent out, 90 in number will be able to procure cargoes.

FRANCE.

May 15.—The city of Paris has just concluded a loan for 32 millions (about £1,300,000) with the house of Rossechild, and other bankers. It was drained by the enormous expence of making good the difference of the price of meal, in order to keep bread at the price of 18 sous the four pounds. Even now the amount of the daily indemnity granted by the city to the bakers is estimated at 75,000 francs, upwards of £3,000.

Vaccination.

There were vaccinated, during 1815, in the Departments of the Mouths of the Rhone, 5,841 individuals. It is calculated, that during twelve years, the number of persons who have undergone this salutary operation in France, amounts to three millions.

CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION.

"A moral malady seems to affect the inhabitants of several countries in Europe, and that malady is *emigration*. It began its ravages at the period when it ought to have found the termination of them, in the restoration of general peace—when all sources are re-opening to activity and commerce—when it is at length permitted us to taste repose after 30 years of misery. Vainly is it stated that the streets of Philadelphia and New York are full of unfortunate mendicants, who weep for the native land they never will see again—vainly do the priests and magistrates endeavour to check the disease. Reason has lost her power, and from the mountains of Switzerland and Germany, descend whole families, who embark on the Rhine, traverse Holland, and are going under the Tropics to find there misery and repentance."

Amsterdam, April 30—There are here more than six hundred unhappy Swiss and German families who want to go to America, destitute of every thing; men, women,

and children, run about the streets begging a morsel of bread to keep them from starving, while waiting their departure. Some of them who were provided with money to pay their passage, have been deceived and plundered by a German, who made them believe that he was commissioned to receive (on giving them a receipt) part of the passage-money on account: he promised them a good vessel, &c. He made some of them proceed to the Helder, the others were to embark here; but in neither of the two ports was either vessel or Captain of the names which he had given them. The pretended agent vanished last Friday, carrying away a sum of money, which is estimated at several thousand florins, leaving his victims in the most deplorable situation. Every measure has been taken to discover this swindler, but hitherto without avail.

Jutphaas (Netherlands), April 24—We have seen pass by this place, at different times in the course of this year, some thousands of individuals of both sexes, coming chiefly from Switzerland, and going through this commune to Utrecht, in order to proceed to America. This emigration seems to augment, Yesterday passed six vessels, on board of which were twelve hundred Swiss families, from the Canton of Basle. To day six hundred have passed, who are to be followed by a still greater number.

An inhabitant of this commune, who conversed with several of them, found that many of them had directed, as masters and weavers, the first manufactories of linen, cotton, and silk, in Switzerland, and distress and want of work were the causes which obliged them to quit their country.

GERMANY.

Meteoric Phenomenon.

On the 27th ult. at midnight, a meteor, consisting of a mass of fire, was seen at Biedenkopf, in Hesse, which descended slowly towards the earth in a South-easterly direction: on its approaching the earth it broke into pieces, and at the moment a long train of fire rose in the air, with a detonation similar to distant discharges of cannon, which was repeated five minutes afterwards: the observers, at the same time, felt a commotion similar to a shock of an earthquake.

HUNGARY.

Bible Society: Prohibition.

The following circular Letter to the Clergy in Hungary was issued on the 23d of December last:—

"Considering that the London Bible Association has caused the establishments of several affiliated societies, particularly in Germany, and that several such asso-

ciations in the Imperial Hereditary Dominions, particularly among the Protestants, have more intimate connexion in view, his Sacred Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that care be taken that printed copies of the Bible be not circulated gratis, or at a low price, by such Foreign Associations and Societies in his Majesty's Hereditary Dominions, nor the establishment of a Bible Association be allowed. For the rest, his Sacred Majesty is graciously pleased to allow that the trade with Bibles, as with all other books by booksellers, should continue according to the Ordinances published on this subject.—The Royal Government publishes this his Majesty's resolution, that the most punctual care may be taken to observe it in every point. Given at Buda, this 25d of December, in the Assembly of the Members of the Royal Hungarian Government.

††† This is certainly one consequence of the Pope's Bull against Bible Societies: the authenticity of which certain Catholics here have affected to deny.

ITALY.

Miracles never cease.

Rome, May, 2. Images of the Virgin here perform many miracles; some speak, others point out how to recover stolen money, others open their eyes, &c. All these miracles occasion crowds, which displease very much the Government. One of the images near the capital disappeared last night.

Contagious Disorders on the Continent.

Vercel, April 20.—In the communes has been introduced the use of economic soups, with a bouillon of pulverised bones. The mortality is of twenty to twenty-five individuals per day. The places of depot for mendicants and paupers are multiplied.

Turin, April 21.—The contagious malady makes, every day, new progress in our city, and spreads mourning in all classes of society. Its ravages in several provinces, where the misery is the greatest, excites all the attention of government. Several families have retired into the country, where they distribute among the peasantry provisions and clothing. Some of the nobility give them new clothes for their old ones, and burn the latter. Salt provisions are forbidden; the use of wine and spirituous liquors with water is recommended.

Innsbruck, April 22.—Snow has again fallen in our mountains, and in some countries the communications are interrupted. We have the satisfaction to announce, that the epidemic fever, which made such great

ravages in the district of Ferrara, has entirely ceased.

ANTIQUITIES.

A fragment of the Consular Annals was found at Rome, on the 29th of March, in the ruins of the temple of Castor. It corresponds with the tables that were found some time before, and deposited in the Capitol. They contain the names of eight of the Decemvirs, who were the authors of the law of the twelve tables.

Herculaneum MSS. to unroll.

It is well known, that hitherto very small progress has been made in unrolling the Herculaneum Manuscripts. A better prospect, however, begins to open. A foreign scholar, Dr. Sickler, has undertaken to unroll the most difficult specimens by a new method, for the success of which he pledges himself, and for which he asks but a trifling compensation, and that only payable in the event of success. His plan has been submitted to the Royal Society, who approve of it; and Sir Thos. Tyrwhitt has written to encourage him to proceed. Perhaps Menander, and the lost books of Livy, may yet come forth to delight and instruct mankind.

Ruins of Pompeii

Magnificent monuments of ancient splendour still continue to be discovered in searching the ruins of Pompeii. Behind the temple which was lately noticed, a public building has been found, standing at right angles, 260 Neapolitan palms long, and 120 broad, and surrounded in the interior by a portico of 50 columns. It is ornamented with beautiful paintings, some of which are very valuable; among others, one which represents a warrior precipitated from a car drawn by fiery horses. The pavement is a Mosaic, formed in part of small white and coloured stones, and in part of large slabs of marble of various colours. Several inscriptions have been traced that ascertain the use of this monument. One of them indicates that the right *luminum obstruendorum* (a right established by the Roman law) preventing, in certain cases, neighbouring proprietors from having lights or prospects over the contiguous estates, had been purchased at the price of several thousand sesterces. This discovery has afforded new riches to sculpture—several statues have been found. A Venus five palms high, and a Hermaphrodite may be placed among the finest specimens of the Greek chisel that have come down to us. Several distinguished artists think that in this Venus they have discovered one worthy to dispute pre-eminence with the Venus

de Medicis. This opinion, inspired perhaps by the pleasure of the discovery, may be before long discussed, as these precious monuments of sculpture are to be transported to the Musée Bourbon. In the same place have been found two arms of bronze, adorned with bracelets. The Chevalier Ardité, who directs the search, hopes to be enabled, in a short time, to expose the whole extent of Pompeii, which will probably be a mine fruitful in objects of fine Arts.—(*Journal des Débats.*)

PRUSSIA.

State Affairs : new Constitution.

The Hamburg Journals bring information that the new Council of State has been opened at Berlin with grand ceremonies. Prince Hardenberg is President, and Blucher, Witgenstein, and Bulow, are Members. We copy the following passages from the speech of Prince Hardenberg, illustrative of the duties which the Council undertakes, and the spirit with which it is supposed to be animated :—“ You are called principally by his Majesty to the important work of deliberating on the laws and the regulations which the wants of the State demand for directing the activity of the administration; to examine according to your conscience and your knowledge the plans which the Administrative Authorities will propose for your consideration, and the objects which his Majesty will specially intrust to you; to ameliorate our existing institutions, and to create new ones where necessary.—We shall fulfil but very imperfectly those expectations which our contemporaries and posterity have a right to form of our labours, if we limit our efforts within the narrow circle of temporary wants. Still farther, the problem which we have to solve does not consist in rejecting every thing that has previously existed, merely because the calculations of an abstruse theory would appear to demand a change; nor in preserving our institutions unchanged as merely the preserved inheritance of antiquity; but in adapting them judiciously to the existing relations of the State, to the degree of civilization which our people have attained, and to the improvement which the spirit of the age demands.”

It appears, from a recent statistic work, that the kingdom of Prussia contains 9,822,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the army.

RUSSIA.

Otto Von Kotzebue's Voyage round the World.

The Berlin Gazette gives the following account of this expedition, which has

been received from Kamschatka. Letters of an earlier date, which, after having doubled Cape Horn, this Officer sent from the coast of Chili, have been lost, or are not yet come to hand. M. V. Kotzebue discovered three new islands in the South Sea in 14° of latitude and 144° of longitude. To these islands he gave the names of Romanzow (the author and equipper of the whole expedition,) Spiridow (an admiral under whom Kotzebue formerly served several years), and Krusenstern (with whom he made his first voyage round the world). Besides these he discovered a long chain of islands in the same quarter, and two clusters of islands in the 11th degree of latitude and 109th degree of longitude. (It is not specified whether the latitude is N. or S. or the longitude E. or W.) These he called after his ships Rurick's Chain; the two latter Kutuzow's Cluster (a group) and Suwarrow's Cluster. All these islands are very woody, partly uninhabited, and dangerous for navigators. The discoverer has sent to Count Romanzow a great many maps and drawings. On the 12th of July O. S. Kotzebue designed to sail from Kamschatka to Behring's Straits, according to his instructions. He hopes to return to Kamschatka in September, 1817. On the whole voyage from Chili to that place he had not a single person sick on board. He touched at Easter Island; but did not find the inhabitants so friendly as La Peyrouse describes them. He thinks that something must have happened since that time which has made them distrustful of the Europeans; perhaps it may be the overturning of their surprisingly large statues, which Kotzebue looked for in vain, and found only the ruins of one of them near its base, which still remains. He saw no fruits from the seeds left by La Peyrouse, nor any sheep or hogs, which by this time must have multiplied exceedingly. A single fowl was brought him for sale. It seems we may hope much from this young seaman, who is not yet thirty years of age. He was obliged for many reasons to leave the learned Dane, Wormskiold, behind in Kamschatka.

Jews favoured.

The Hamburg Papers have brought the substance of an Ukase issued at Petersburg, on Easter Sunday, by which the Emperor Alexander grants peculiar privileges to Jews who become converts to Christianity. They are to form a Society under the title of “The Society of Jewish Christians,” are to be established, as Colonists, upon the lands of the Crown, to form separate communities, and to enjoy a

temporary exemption from taxes. Whether the efforts made in this country to convert the Jews to Christianity, or the society just established at Petersburg, will accelerate that conversion which, we are assured will one-day come, and which may have been hitherto postponed for great purposes (since the condition of the Jews is a living miracle; and they are the unimpeachable, and, in some degree, unwilling guardians of the prophecies, which Christianity has fulfilled,) we are not presumptuous enough to decide, though it will not be considered presumptuous in us to hope.

§§§ We understand, that the tenor of this Ukase has been somewhat mistaken: privileges are attached, or continued to the Jewish nation, independently of any conversion to Christianity; though, certainly, they are to be more fully enjoyed, in that event.

Elephant Royal, &c. &c.

Petersburgh, April 2.—A wooden house has been built for the elephants with which the Emperor has been presented by the Shah of Persia: the male is seventeen feet high, and is the same upon which the Persian monarch used to ride under an awning. Some Persians have remained here to attend these animals. A very curious circumstance occurred a few days since. A lady who often came to see the elephant, was accustomed to bring him bread, apples, &c. One day the animal, by way of shewing his gratitude, seized the lady with his trunk, and put her upon his back, on the place where the driver usually sits. The poor woman, terrified by this unexpected piece of gallantry, shrieked violently, and begged to be taken down; but the Persians assured her that it was far more prudent to remain where she was. She was, therefore, obliged to wait till the elephant laid hold of her again, and set her down as gently as he had before lifted her up.—(*Paris Papers.*)

Accounts from St. Petersburg mention the breaking up of the ice on the Neva, on the 21st of April, and that 500 vessels had arrived at Riga.

SWEDEN.

Christian Treaty, acceded to.

Stockholm, March 28.—In consequence of an invitation from the Court of Russia, his Majesty has acceded to the Holy Alliance. The Treaty of Commerce lately concluded between Sweden and the United States, on the principle of reciprocity, has been ratified by the King. It will be published after receiving the ratification of the American Government.

Commerce.

Stockholm, April 11.—The Secretary of State for Trade and Finance has called on the merchants to state what Bills of Exchange on London and Hamburg they have need of till the end of May. Should more be required than the funds allotted for the purpose can supply, those are to have the preference who have imported raw materials.

Gas light and Coal, v. Oil Company.

It having proposed to introduce the gas lights at Stockholm, it has been calculated that the oil lamps there, (reckoning one for each of the 3633 houses in Stockholm), cost annually 26,869 bank dollars, that the first establishment of the gas apparatus would cost 16,666 bank dollars, and the keeping up of the apparatus 240 tons of coals, and attendance, annually, 6033 bank dollars. The coals are cheap, and to be procured from the mines of Hoeganaes, in Schoonen, which extend under the Sound. Last year were dug up there 153,056 tons, of which about half were exported, and a great part used in the founderies and iron manufactories.

Timber and Woods.

The commerce of Norway and England has experienced a considerable check by the duties which have been laid in England upon many of the principal articles imported from Norway. The duty on Norwegian timber in particular is high, in order to promote the sale of timber brought from Canada. They no longer require in England Norway oak, which formed a great part of the Norwegian commerce.

Stockholm, April 15.—The importation of coffee is equal to nearly one-half of the exportation of Swedish iron; since, according to the custom-house books, there are imported annually, on an average 3,317,815lbs., without reckoning, what is smuggled on our long line of coast. The value of wines imported is noted at about 150,000 dollars, Hamburg Banco, annually.

The Hamburg mail furnishes us with the copy of a proclamation by the King of Sweden, prohibiting the importation of porter, wines, arrack, and white and plain cotton goods and muslins, except cotton goods imported, directly from India in Swedish vessels. Such of those goods as have been ordered, are to be put into magazines, on condition of being re-exported before the end of the year; and to prevent them from being smuggled into the country, the whole coast is to be covered by a chain of cruisers. Striped and embroidered white

goods and printed cottons were already prohibited by a previous ordinance.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that this measure chiefly affects the manufactures of Britain. The motive assigned for it is the expediency of keeping down the course of exchange.

SWITZERLAND.

The accounts from Switzerland continue to be of the most distressing nature. In the Eastern Cantons there is almost a famine. Zurich is endeavouring to get corn from Genoa and Venice—Uri from Italy. Fribourg has adopted severe measures against forestallers and regraters; Basle has prohibited the making of white bread; Zug has prohibited the exportation of butter; and Schwitz the exportation of hay. Under these circumstances, emigration assumes a most alarming activity.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Feb. 25.—They talk of a project of forming a regular corps of marine troops here, amounting to 20,000 men. The corps of Artillery is also to be considerably increased. And further, it appears by news received from Romelia, that the fortresses of that province are to be repaired and provisioned. The Council of State is often assembled with the Grand Visier; and at the same consultations, several persons who were never there before have been present.

National Register.

BRITISH.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

The following Bulletin was exhibited at St. James's Palace:—"Windsor Castle, May 4—His Majesty continues in a very tranquil state, and in good bodily health; but his Majesty's disorder is undiminished." (Signed as usual.)

LORD SIDMOUTH'S LETTER.

OPINION of the LAW OFFICERS of the CROWN, referred to in the CIRCULAR LETTER from Viscount SIDMOUTH to his Majesty's Lieutenants of Counties in England and Wales, 27th of March, 1817.

We are of opinion that a warrant may be issued to apprehend a party charged on oath for publishing a libel, either by the Secretary of State, a Judge, or a Justice of the Peace.

With respect to the Secretary of State in the case of *Entick v. Carrington*, as reported by Mr. Hargrave, though the Court were of opinion the warrants which were then the subject of discussion, were illegal, yet Lord Camden declared, and in

which he stated the other Judges agreed with him, that they were bound to adhere to the determination of the Queen v. Derby and the King v. Barbury, in both of which cases it had been holden, that it was competent to the Secretary of State to issue a warrant for the apprehension of a person charged with a scandalous and seditious libel; and that they, the Judges, had no right to overturn those decisions.

With respect to the power of a Judge to issue such warrant, it appears to us that at all events, under the statute of the 48th Geo. III. cap. 58. a Judge has such power, upon an affidavit being made in pursuance of that Act; a Judge would probably expect that it should appear to be the intention of the Attorney-General to file an information against the person charged.

With respect to a Justice of the Peace, the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Mr. Wilkes's libels only amounts to this—that libel is not such an actual breach of the peace as to deprive a Member of Parliament of his Privilege of Parliament, or to warrant the demanding sureties of the peace from the defendant; but there is no decision or opinion that a Justice of the Peace might not apprehend any person not so privileged, and demand bail to be given to answer the charge. It has certainly been the opinion of one of our most learned predecessors that such warrants may be issued and acted upon by Justices of the Peace, as appears by the cases of Thomas Spence and Alexander Hogg in the year 1801. We agree in that opinion, and therefore think that a Justice of the Peace may issue a warrant to apprehend a person charged by information on oath with the publication of a scandalous and seditious libel; and to compel him to give bail to answer such charge.

W. GARROW.

S. SHEPHERD.

Lincoln's Inn, 24th Feb. 1817.

ABSTRACT OF A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF EXCHEQUER BILLS AND THE ADVANCE OF MONEY OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND, FOR CARRYING ON PUBLIC WORKS AND FISHERIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.

"Exchequer Bills, not exceeding the amount of £1,500,000. may be issued in Great Britain (at 2½d.) payable within three years.

"In Ireland, Lord Lieutenant may direct the issue of £250,000 out of growing produce of Consolidated Fund there.

"Commissioners for the execution of the Act in Great Britain to be named in the Bill; for Ireland, to be appointed by the

Lord Lieutenant. To be sworn, and to act without salaries.

"Commissioners to examine parties coming before them on oath; and to class all applications, and to certify the sums required to the Treasury in Great Britain, and to the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, who are thereupon to direct the issue of Exchequer Bills or advance of money accordingly.

"Persons receiving advances for the use of any Corporation or parish in Great Britain, shall give their personal security, by bond, to the King.

"Mortgages of tolls, &c. shall also be taken, which shall have preference over all dividends and claims of proprietors; but not over claims of previous creditors without the consent of 4-5ths of them.

"Money may be advanced in Ireland in aid of works managed by Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, on mortgage of the rates, &c.

"Trustees of roads may increase tolls to secure the payments to an amount not exceeding one-half of the original toll.

"Advances to parishes in Great Britain shall be made only on application of four-fifths in value, and a majority in number of the inhabitants, and shall not exceed the amount of the last half year's Poor Rate, at Easter, 1817; to be paid out of accruing rates, within two years after Easter, 1818; but such advance shall be made only when such last Poor Rate was double the amount of the three last year's average.

"Amount of Exchequer Bills advanced to Corporations, &c. in Great Britain, shall be paid with 5 per cent. interest, fifteen days before the Exchequer Bills become due.

"Sums advanced in Ireland shall be paid with 6 per cent. interest, by such instalments as the Commissioners there shall direct, with consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

"Exchequer Bills issued and not used, shall be cancelled.

"Treasury may repay other Exchequer Bills with sums paid.

"Clauses for securing repayment by process. Commissioners empowered to compound with bankrupts.

"Seven Commissioners a quorum in Great Britain. The majority in Ireland, except in cases specified where three may act.

"Bank of England shall keep account with Commissioners.

"Exchequer Bills charged on aids of 1820.

"Commissioners to report to Parliament.

"Vacancies in Commissioners to be supplied.

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plied in Great Britain by the survivors, &c. In Ireland by the Lord Lieutenant.

The *Gazette* contains a proclamation on the subject of Quarantine, permitting vessels coming from ports liable to infection, and which may have delivered their cargoes at foreign ports not liable to infection, to enter a British harbour without being subject to the Quarantine Laws. Vessels so arriving in ballast must produce certificates, however, that they have discharged their cargoes at least forty days before.

The Finance accounts of Great Britain, to Jan. 5, shew that the gross receipt of Revenue amounted to £81,962,478. 13s. 2½d., the net sum, after deductions for management, &c. applicable to national objects, was £75,519,223. 5s. 3d.

An official account, printed by order of the House of Commons, states the amount of advances by the Bank to Government, on Land and Malt, Exchequer Bills, and other securities, on the 10th of October, 1816, at £12,792,937. 15s. 4d.; ditto, 5th January, 1817, £10,078,435. 14s. 1d.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund having hitherto only purchased £100,000 per day, mean to purchase £125,000 every Transfer day.

In the account of Monies paid into the Treasury, on the public account, in the past year, is the following item:—"Paid by the Earl of Liverpool, received from the Executors of James Lackington, deceased, being a legacy left to the Prime Minister for the use of Government, £35 10s."

Army Pensions.

By the new regulation about to take place, in consequence of the recommendation of the Finance Committee, only 120 Major-Generals of any future promotion will be entitled to the allowance of 1l. 5s. per diem, and then only to Officers not provided with regiments, and not employed on the Staff. This, however, is not to affect the General Officers who are now receiving the pension, of which the following are the number:—

Full Gens. receiving	£1 15 0	per diem,	94
Lieut.-Generals do.	1 11 0	do.	202
Major-Generals do.	1 5 0	do.	297

—Full Generals and Lieutenant-Generals are in future to receive the same allowance, £1 11s. 6d. and no more, to those of them that are employed, or not provided with regiments.

The General Committee of the Waterloo Subscription, have come to the resolution to allow an annuity of 6l. to every man who lost a limb in the battle; 10l. per ann.

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to every widow; and for children, according to age, 4l. per ann. till seven years old, and up to 15l. at fourteen.

The Militia Regiments are not to be trained this year. This omission will save a considerable sum of the public money, and at the same time furnish additional arguments in favour of the proposed measure of raising Yeomanry Cavalry throughout every county in the kingdom.

New Coinage; machinery.

The new coinage of half-crowns (the die of the recent coinage having been destroyed) has been issued from the Mint to the Bank of England. The die is a very fine one; the head is a good likeness of his Majesty; the reverse has not so much work on it as those in circulation, of course the subject is not so complicated. The machinery is worked by a steam-engine on a new construction, which was lately erected.—Two millions seven hundred thousand sovereigns, of the value of one pound each, in gold, are ready for the die, which is not yet finished; they are piled up in a curious way, one resting on the other, to an extreme height.

Arsenic, to detect: Royal Institution.

In a late lecture Professor Brande pointed out the difficulty of detecting arsenic by the common tests usually employed for that purpose: and shewed, that the yellow precipitate which white arsenic produces in solution of nitrate of silver, exactly resembled that which phosphoric acid occasions, and that both are soluble in ammonia. He also exhibited the effect of the juice of onions upon a solution of sulphate of copper, which caused a green tint, not to be distinguished from the colour produced by smaller quantities of arsenic. Mr. Brande observed, therefore, that in any case of importance, no reliance should be placed on the above tests, which in the hands of ignorant persons, would inevitably lead to error, and that the separation of the metal itself only could be relied on. He was led to these remarks in consequence of a recent trial in Cornwall; and the subject is of the highest importance, as connected with judicial evidence.

Sir Humphrey Davy, in a recent communication to the Royal Society, states, that he is of Mr. Farey's opinion, that falling stars are solid ignited masses, moving with great velocity, and are not gaseous meteors.

The proprietors of the unfortunate steam vessel, at Norwich, have repaired the damages, and substituted a living power for steam: last week the boat made her voyages

by the aid of four horses, placed on a platform, to work the paddles, or oars.

An original bust of Milton has been presented by the executors of the late — Disney, Esq. of Ingatestone, to Christ College, Cambridge; of which College that immortal poet was a member: it has been a century in the possession of the family of Bland Norris, Esq. by the last descendant of which it was bequeathed to General Disney, and by him left to his son: two Reverend Gentlemen of Colchester proceeded to Ingatestone last week, to convey this valuable relic to Cambridge.

Inclosures.

It is stated to be in contemplation to inclose part of the immense Plain of Salisbury. The public money is to be advanced for the purpose.

Daubury Common is shortly to be inclosed, with the consent of all parties interested. The allotment to each will be about three acres. Several decent cottages have been substituted for the miserable huts which were erected there during the time the Barracks stood upon the ground.

At a recent meeting of Hampshire Gentlemen, a proposal was agreed to by those who had rights in the New Forest, to waive them in favour of the Duke of Wellington, who wishes to have ten thousand acres for a park to surround his house.

Sale of Mr. Davison's Wines.

These celebrated cellars were lately emptied to the best bidders. The prices at which the several lots were knocked down, were unusually high. Three dozen of red Madeira, bottled in 1801, were knocked down at eighteen guineas per dozen; it was supposed, for a distinguished member of the Royal Family. There was a brisk contest for this lot, between the agent who bought it, and Lord Percy and several other noblemen.—One lot of Hock, a hundred and seventeen years old, sold at ten guineas per dozen, and very little of the Sherry went at less than five or six guineas per dozen. There were upon the whole two hundred lots. The product exceeded £5,000. From two to three hundred noblemen and gentlemen were present during the sale. The whole contents of the house exceeded £50,000.

City Finances.

The City finances are so embarrassed, that at a late Common Council the Lord Mayor declared the prisoners in the gaols to be almost without bread. The Middlesex prisoners sent to the city gaols, exceed the London prisoners in proportion of seven to one; the corporation is, in con-

sequence, about to call on the county of Middlesex to defray its proportion of expense; but as this cannot be done without giving the Middlesex magistrates a jurisdiction within the city, the latter intend applying to parliament.

According to the account laid before the House of Commons, the sum of 95,000*l.* has been advanced to the city of London, for the purpose of providing a site for the erection of a new Post-Office, under the Act of 1815. The amount of money expended in purchases is 78,212*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* and the amount of purchases agreed for is, 53,774*l.* 11*s.*

Oil Gas v. Coal Gas.

Mr. J. B. Emmett, of Hull, has published some experiments which he made during the summer of last year, with a view of ascertaining whether a gas might not be obtained from oil, equal to that obtained from coal; so as to prevent the injury threatened to the Greenland trade by the rapidly increasing use of the latter in the lighting of towns, &c. By distilling various oils, previously mixed with dry sand and pulverized clay, at a temperature little below ignition, he obtained a gas, which appeared to be a mixture of carburetted hydrogen and supercarburetted hydrogen gases. This gas produces a flame equally brilliant, and often much more brilliant than that produced from coal. It differed very little in quality, whether obtained from mere refuse, or from good whale sperm, almond, or olive oil, or tallow. The gas, when burnt, produces no smoke, and exhales no smell or unpleasant vapour. Whatever oil is used, it evolves much more light when burnt as gas, than when consumed as oil; in the latter case the flame is obscured by the evolution of a quantity of soot; in the former, the soot remains in the distilling vessel, and the flame burns with a clear light destitute of smoke.

Political importance decreasing.

Oliver Cromwell's palace, to which so much importance is attached in the pages of English history, was burnt to the ground a few days ago, in Clerkenwell Close. The fire commenced at "the usurper's house," which, after undergoing a variety of transformations, had at length become the humble dwelling of a picture frame maker. It was at this house the death warrant of King Charles the First was signed by Cromwell.

Spa-fields will soon lose all its notoriety in state affairs. A row of houses is already built before the sign of Merlin's Cave; and the tribune window, so recently attractive to the populace, is now completely enve-

loped. Ground has been purchased for the immediate erection of 400 houses.

Hopes about to be realized.

We are happy to see in *The Cornwall Gazette*, that the accidental explosions of gunpowder which have so frequently proved fatal in the mines of that county, are likely, through the zealous exertions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, to be prevented, by the introduction of Safety Instruments, adding another gratifying testimony to the advantages which the arts derive from the cultivation of science. The subject was referred to by Mr. Justice Abbott in his charge to the Grand Jury, at the last Assizes, in consequence of which they came to the unanimous resolution to recommend and promote the speedy and general introduction of these instruments through the Mining Districts.

A considerable advance has taken place in the price of copper ore. At the ticketing at Camborne, the standard rose 9*l.* per ton. At the tin coinage for this quarter ended at Penzance, there were 3297 blocks coined.—*Cornwall Paper.*

Staffordshire is emerging from its distress, and the eye is cheered with the view of active and profitable industry. The market of the metropolis, which a short time since was glutted with iron, has now exhausted its stock, and indefatigable exertions are making to furnish a supply.

We have the pleasure to learn that the long expected Russian order has been received, and that the manufacturers of army clothing in the neighbourhood of Leeds, are once more in a state of activity.

A public meeting was held at Sheffield on Wednesday the 16th, to take into consideration "the propriety of petitioning Parliament not to allow any more Apprentices to be taken by Chimney-Sweepers to be used as Climbing Boys, and not to permit any others to be employed by them as such;"—when suitable resolutions and a petition to the House of Commons were adopted.

The Plymouth Dock-yard artificers' contract for butcher's meat has been taken, for three months, at 39*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. for beef, and 48*s.* for mutton.

Insolvent Debtor's Court.

From a Return made to the House of Commons, it appears that the number of persons discharged by this Court to March was 8634—the number remanded for embezzlement, obtaining goods under false pretences, undue preferences, and other causes, was 411—the aggregate amount

of the debts specified in the Schedules of the persons who have applied to the Court for relief was 8,863,969l. 18s. 10d. the whole amount of the monies recovered by their Assignees, and reported to the Court, has been only 4,753l. 12s. 6½d.

It has been lately decided by the Magistrates, both in London and Maidstone, that if a Member of a Benefit Society be excluded for non-payment of his subscription and fines, he shall still be liable to pay all arrears up to the time of his exclusion.

At each entrance into the Church of St. Stephen, at Salford, Manchester, is the following liberal inscription :—"All the seats in the galleries of this Church, except the front seats, are free for the accommodation of the poor; and it is hoped that persons able to pay for a pew or sitting will not make it a practice to frequent them."

At Church-Stratton, in Shropshire, the parish officers have given notice to the poor, that after a day mentioned, no relief will be allowed by the Magistrates and overseers, but to those who will work, except the infirm and disabled, and those to undergo surgical examination, to ascertain the facts of their cases. Those who receive relief, and are able to work, will be sent to any person paying to the poor's rate who will employ them. The employers are to settle with the overseers either daily or weekly, and are to be charged 6d. per week for each man, 4d. per week for each woman, and 2d. per week for each child, which sums are to form a separate fund to purchase materials to be made up in the poor house into clothing for those who earn the money.

LONGEVITY.

The following circumstance may be interesting to those who inquire into the causes of longevity :—

A Gentleman of considerable research lately made a catalogue of near eight hundred persons who had attained a great age, and found their habits of life only to agree in one particular, namely, early rising in the morning. This confirms the well-known result of a similar inquiry made by one of our learned Judges.

In the parish of Conbay, in the vicinity of Bath, the number of funerals, last year, were ten. The ages of four of the persons buried, amounted to four hundred years, and the other six, to five hundred and sixty-four.

Detonating Balls.

The following singular and distressing circumstance has been communicated to us by a medical Gentleman in the neigh-

bourhood of Leeds, as a caution on the danger of these balls :—On Easter Sunday, a youth from Leeds, who had been on a visit to his friends at South Kirby, having a few detonating balls in a tin case in his pocket, accidentally struck his coat against a door, when the balls exploded, and about two inches of the case perforated the back part of his thigh. A considerable hemorrhage ensued, which, although restrained for some time, caused the death of the patient, after lingering about three weeks.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

Another fine antique was discovered a few days ago, on the spot where many Roman remains have lately been dug up, in the parish of Walcot, in Bath. It is a boar's head in bronze, beautifully executed, and in good preservation.

Young Watson.

It is said, that on the night of the 2d of December, this young conspirator accompanied his father and Thistlewood towards Highgate. On his father being captured, he returned by a circuitous route to London. He proceeded to the house of Pendrill, a boot-maker in Newgate street, who was of their party, and one of Preston's bail. Pendrill received him with the welcome of a partizan, and it was determined that he should wait till the probable fate of the elder Watson was known. This delay produced the necessity of immediate concealment, in consequence of the reward offered for his apprehension the next day; and a room for his accommodation in the back part of the house was prepared. He continued Pendrill's tenant for upwards of a month, and in fact, till the vigour of his pursuit had abated. During all this time however, he did not remain a close prisoner; for his host having procured him the costume of a French woman, he frequently wandered forth in the dusk of the evening. At length he repaired to Liverpool, in the care of a female friend, and there, after due precaution, he took his passage on board an American vessel across the Atlantic. Soon after his departure, Pendrill, apprehensive of some disclosures affecting his own safety, sold off his property, and set sail for America also. Within the last fortnight a letter has been received by a publican in the neighbourhood of Moorfields, from young Watson, announcing his safe landing in America, and expressing his gratitude for the protection which had been afforded him by his friends in London, by whom a subscription was entered into to defray his expences.

SCOTLAND.

LONGITUDE.

Mr. David Christieson, teacher in Montrose, is said to have discovered an easy and exact method, by which the longitude may be ascertained in any part of the world, either by land or sea, by means of a meridian altitude of the sun. It is pointed out by a very simple instrument, constructed on mathematical principles, and does not require those tedious calculations from solar or lunar tables, by which the ordinary method becomes frequently liable to such uncertainty. Neither does it depend on time-keepers, which, though brought to great perfection, cannot be implicitly relied on, especially in long voyages, or where the variations of heat and cold may alter the regular motion of these delicate instruments.

Professor Leslie, of Edinburgh, celebrated for his numerous philosophical discoveries, has made a very remarkable addition to his experiments on HEAT. The Professor has discovered that water instantly congeals by being placed in dried oatmeal beneath the exhausted receiver of an air pump, and remains in a frozen state until the whole of the ice evaporates. This experiment was exhibited lately in the Chemical Schools at Cambridge.

Sedition from the Pulpit.

The indictment against Niel Douglas accuses him of "uttering seditious expressions, when exercising the functions of a Minister, in the course of divine worship, in his prayers, sermons, or declamations, to the disdain, reproach, and contempt of his Majesty and the Prince Regent, in their persons as well as their offices—contempt of the House of Commons—and of the administration of justice within the kingdom." He is technically described as "*Universalist Preacher* in the city of Glasgow."

Portable Butchers Shops.

An association has been formed at Edinburgh for supplying the inhabitants with cheap butcher's meat, which is conveyed through the streets in small moveable shops, drawn by horses. This plan also saves the expense of the porter, &c. The meat thus sold is, of course, considerably cheaper than that sold in the market; and the regular butchers have begun to lower their prices accordingly.

IRELAND.

Expectation triumphant over Fear.

The accounts received lately from Ireland are, we are happy to learn, most fa-

vourable. The agricultural distress, which had arrived at a point there, which would be hardly credited in this country, where the pressure too was as severe as it was unprecedented, is gradually subsiding. The crisis at least is over; and confidence begins to display itself, where hopelessness and deep misery prevailed a few months back. The prospect of a good harvest is common throughout the island; and, except a want of rain, which is complained of, every appearance encourages a hope that the labours of the farmer will be rewarded with a rich crop.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. III.

*House of Commons, February 7.**Income and Expenditure.*

Lord Castlereagh requested that that part of the Speech of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which recommends the state of the public income and expenditure, to the early and serious attention of the House, be read. In calling the attention of the House to this part of the Address, the House would feel with him, that there never could be a more important recommendation, or a more interesting moment, for such a recommendation to be made. It would be necessary, doubtless, to vote a supply of money as soon as possible, because without it the public service would be suspended; but, this would not pledge the House to any particular estimates for the whole year, as those to be laid before them were calculated only for a certain number of months. During the lapse of these months, it will be for the House to see whether any increase or reduction of those estimates be found necessary, and then to add only so much to the supplies as is requisite to meet the expenditure which may be determined on. He trusted it would be seen that Ministers, so far from eluding, were solicitous to court investigation. They did not feel themselves pledged to any particular line of conduct; they were ready to receive advice from the other side of the House, if any Hon. Member were disposed to afford it. "It would not become this hallowed and happy soil," exclaimed his Lordship, "for such I shall continue still to call it, to purchase ease or strength at the expense of its honour!" His Lordship then adverted to the several branches of the service, compared with those of last year, leaving the army of occupation in France, and the army in India, for the present, out of the question.

The land forces at home and abroad, for the last year, amounted to 99,000 men—52,030 for the home service, and 46,900 for the foreign establishment. The number at home was to be reduced by 5,000, the reduction of the troops abroad was to be 13,000; total 18,000 men. The number for the service of Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies, would be 81,016 men, as compared with 99,000, the number for the last year, there being a reduction of 5,000 men in the home establishment, and 13,000 in the colonial—in the whole 18,000 men. By a convention with France, our troops there were to be reduced from 30,000 to 25,000 men, and the Government troops in India from 20,000 to 17,000 men. The total number for this year would be 123,000, instead of 150,000 voted last year. The supplies for the regular land forces for this year about 6,513,000*l.* and including the militia, 7,500,000*l.* The supplies for the commissariat and barrack departments for Great Britain 580,000*l.* and for Ireland 300,000*l.*: total for these departments, 889,000*l.* The army extraordinaries would be 1,300,000*l.* The total charge for the army, except the ordnance, for this year, would be 9,230,000*l.* instead of 10,264,000*l.* which was the supply for 1816, making a diminution in the supply for army service, for the year 1817, of 1,335,000*l.* as compared with last year. For the ordnance, the supply last year was 1,696,000*l.* in the present year the charge would be 1,246,000*l.* being a saving of 450,000*l.* Of the 6,538,000*l.* for the regular forces, 2,551,000*l.* was for services already given; so that the sum required for regular forces actually on service was only about four millions.

He now came to the naval establishment. The number voted last year was 35,000 men; the number this year would be 19,000, being a reduction of 14,000. It was not intended to make any reduction in the marine *corps*: the reason was, that the reduction of that *corps* would render the speedy equipment of the navy at a future period a matter of great difficulty. The charge for the navy, last year, was—10,114,000*l.*;—for this year, 6,397,000*l.*, making a saving of 3,717,000*l.* The whole saving 6,510,000*l.* The Noble Lord then recapitulated the separate charges.

For the Army.....	£7,050,000
Commissariat.....	808,000
Extraordinaries.....	1,300,000
Ordnance.....	1,246,000
Navy.....	6,079,000
Miscellaneous....	1,500,000
Grand Total,....	£18,373,000

He stated the estimate for the whole service of the year at this sum. Next year, in the Army, might be,

A saving of.....	£223,000
Extraordinaries.....	800,000
Ordnance.....	50,000
Navy, (Transport Service).....	500,000
	£1,073,000

In the first year of peace all the charges of the State could not be defrayed by its revenue, burdened by the effects of war. It could scarcely expect to attain this situation after what had occurred last year, when eighteen millions of taxes were abolished; taking the estimate at eighteen millions, with the interest of the debt provided for, there would have arisen a surplus of a million and a half, if the consolidated fund had not fallen off. The state of Ireland, which by the act of last session was consolidated with that of Great Britain, would turn the scale against us. In the highest quarter, the head of the Government of this country, the same sympathies were shared that actuated his people. His Royal Highness had given his commands to inform the House, that he meant to give up for the public service a fifth part of the fourth class of the civil list, which was the only branch connected with the personal expenses or the royal state of the Sovereign; for all the other heads of charge included in the civil list, except the privy purse, were as much for paying public services as the sums included in the estimates this night. That branch of the civil list amounted to 209,000*l.* and his Royal Highness offered, out of this and the privy purse, 50,000*l.* The servants of the Crown had resolved to follow the example, and to surrender that part of their salaries which had accrued since the abolition of the property tax. He should conclude with proposing the appointment of a Committee, to consist of 21 members, for the purpose of enquiring into the revenue and expenditure of the country for the years 1815, 16, and 17, also for 1818, and 1819.

Mr. Tierney was glad that Ministers at last saw what every body else had long seen—that the expences of the country should be reduced to some reasonable proportion with its means. There would be, under all circumstances, three millions to be made good. He was glad to hear that the sinking fund was to be spared. Nothing but evident and absolute danger, nothing but the prospect of peril, threatening the very existence of the state, could induce

him to consent to have recourse to that sacred fund. He had often taken the liberty of suggesting, that his Majesty's Ministers were called upon to advise a reduction of expense in the first officer of the state. It was true that this example had come late, but it was well that it had come at all. He was glad also to learn from the Noble Lord, that a reduction was to take place in the salaries of the principal officers of the crown: this proceeding had been extorted from them. There was business and labour enough on this subject, not merely for one, but three or four Committees. A separate Committee might be necessary to examine the accounts and state of the army. Another Committee for the affairs and expenditure of the colonies. Another to inquire respecting the civil offices. It seemed intended to draw a curtain to prevent the public from a full view of the public expenditure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to guard against the idea of the principle of taxation on offices being proposed. It was intended to render the sacrifices purely voluntary. Up to January 1st, 1817, there had been a difference in the consolidated fund of 600,000*l*. There were, however, from the Property Tax and some other sources, 250,000*l*. On the average of last year, from various circumstances, a difference had been occasioned of 10 per cent.; but when the operation of the failure of the harvest on the revenue was considered, there appeared to him no just cause for strong apprehension or alarm.—Taking old naval stores, the lottery, and other branches, there would be eight millions odd, applicable to the extinction of debt, to which add 14 millions, and there was a total of 22 millions, exceeding the supply by about 1,400,000*l*.

Mr. Brougham conceived, that in the present state of the nation, it was incumbent on that house to look into the real condition of the country at this moment. It appeared that the great end of this new measure was not to show how far retrenchment might be effected; but how sinecures might be preserved; not how enormous salaries might be reduced, but how the existing Government might maintain its ground. The Ministers would root themselves the more deeply in their stations, if instead of supporting the vain splendour of the court, they would prosecute the great object of economy in all its various branches.

Mr. Canning contended that Ministers, so far from being reluctant to adopt measures of economy, had made as many reductions as were consistent with the public interests.

Mr. Wilberforce could not give an entire approbation to the appointment of the Committee. The dissolution of Parliament would put an end to its existence; the influence of the Crown had increased very considerably. It in fact met every man every where. And while he deprecated those attempts to inflame the public mind, he by no means granted, that the way to reconcile the people to their sufferings, and to quiet their minds, was by refusing to make such diminutions in every department as could be effected without injury to the public service.

Lord Lascelles and Mr. Gooch spoke in favour of the measure; Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Calcraft against it.

A division then took place—Ayes 210—Noes 117—Majority 93.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, May 29, 1817.

Che sara sara, what shall be, shall be, says the Italian proverb. Hard are the times when a politician takes refuge in fate; when instead of attributing the conduct of nations to the guiding hand of wisdom, and hoping the best, he, as it were, abandons the rudder, and lets the ship drive at the mercy of winds and waves.

An enlarged survey of the state of things at this moment, but too well justifies the apprehensions of the compassionate;—but let it not be forgot, that although *selfishness* be a moral vice, it is a political virtue; that home is more dear to us than all the world beside, and therefore is entitled to the first place in our thoughts.

Two very important questions have been determined in the British Parliament since our last; the question of Parliamentary Reform, and of the admission of Catholics to political power. Both have passed in the negative. Not that arguments were wanting to either; but, that the measures proposed were impolitic. We cannot but admit, that time has produced alterations in certain details of the British constitution, but time has also produced alterations among the body of the people at large, which much more than counterbalance the former. In ancient days the representatives of the people were paid by the people; who severely felt the burden, and prayed to be excused from the pressure;—who thinks of paying representatives now? And how far a restoration to the practice of antiquity might effect an alleviation of the people's burdens, it may puzzle the wisest to explain.

The term *rights* is, in politics, of very equivocal import. That the Catholics have a *right* to political power, as subjects, in common with others, need not be denied. That they have demanded this *right* in a manner which shews that it cannot be safely committed to them, is equally undeniable. The same violence which led them to certain affirmations and measures, if carried into legislation and government, would set all the kingdom by the ears. Neither was it favourable to their cause that the Pope's Bull against Bible Societies should obtain circulation at the moment. This service to the country, occasioned by the Bible Society, could not have been anticipated; it is not the less real. It has made the Church of Rome shew herself in her true colours:—a pretty old jade, truly, to be entrusted with power! A charming instance of papistical veneration for liberty!

Liberty!—but our liberties are abridged at this moment, and the abridgment, it seems, is likely to be prolonged:—we are sorry for it; sorry for the occasion of it; sorry for the necessity which at first demanded it, and for that which now prolongs it. We are no parties to the cause for this political proposition: we have never meditated revolt; not that we are blind to some things which displease us; but, that we are not blind to others, which displease us more in what are proposed by way of exchange. The gothic building in which we dwell has, undoubtedly, its inconveniences, and some of the stones of which it is constructed, are in a mouldering state; but, we cannot think of committing the repairs to surveyors who would pull it down about our ears, or to those who gravely propose to face it with plaster of Paris.

Paris! is all safe there? We know not. The silence that reigns there, would have been thought ominous under the *regime* of Buonaparte. The French Funds have reached a height to which they have been strangers for many years. We have our doubts whether this is natural; and did we not see that the Bank of France follows the same progress, though not equally, we should forebode—as in duty bound. In fact, the Jacobins of that country cannot be still, for their lives, and therefore we are not sorry to hear, now and then, of the deaths of some of their leaders. They must die, as well as others; and when they have fallen under the scythe of time, may a better generation rise up in their stead!

A truly melancholy picture is presented by the Continent generally. In some places the utmost endeavours of the magistracy can scarcely obtain bread to support the

famishing people under their care. In others, inadequate provision has led to the most fatal consequences; not, indeed, strictly speaking, to pestilence; but to diseases which too nearly approach its character. Elsewhere, the disposition to forsake home, is so strong that no consideration of prudence can controul it. Switzerland pours out its population; Bavaria and Germany accompany it; and credible information leads us to believe that the Dutch provinces on the Rhine are witnesses to not less than four thousand beggars who have followed the course of that river, and now inundate the cities. Is it asked, whether this be not a new feature of the times? We answer, no: we remember the camp of the Palatines formed in London, after the peace of 1763; a people deluded, as they said, by the professions of an agent; as now the unhappy emigrants profess to have been deluded by the misrepresentations of a villain who has plundered them of their money, and made his escape. How could such numbers think of obtaining a passage to America? and whence the shipping to convey them across the Atlantic?

It seems that Ferdinand has proposed to the Sovereigns of Europe that they should mediate between Spain and Portugal. The measure is somewhat of the latest. The occasion of dispute has not arisen in Europe; and we could be glad to hope that Europe would not be involved in it. It is more than possible, that an event next to be adverted to, may be the means of preventing consequences, from the contemplation of which the mind recoils.

Intelligence has reached us that a revolt has broken out in South America, in the province of Pernambuco, and at first in the town of Olinda, the principal of that province. The news is brought by a single vessel which eluded the embargo laid by the insurgents. The extent of this revolt, or the abilities of those engaged to support it, or the consequences it may have in other provinces, can at present be nothing more than the simplest conjecture. The accounts are, in fact, derived from the insurgents, themselves; and are rather the echoes of their wishes, than unquestionable statements. They are the reports manufactured by the chiefs, to keep up the spirits of their adherents. They may, therefore, be received; but they must not be trusted: they may be anticipations of truth; but they are not,—at least, as yet they do not appear to be—truth itself.

From the accounts given by Mr. Kos-
ter,* our readers will not greatly wonder

* Comp. LIT. PAN. Vol. V. p. 549.

that the provinces of Brazil, distant from the seat of the supreme Government, were in a state of mind, to favour such a commotion. Something equally suspicious, was in the mind of M. Lonsderril, respecting the province of St. Catherine's. Nor is this a new feeling, with regard to the Brazilians; it did not escape the penetration of British voyagers, (Sir G. Staunton for instance) twenty, or thirty years ago. Of late, the greatly increased intercourse with Europe has afforded additional means perhaps inducements. Those who can live in revolution only, may now repair to the Brazils.

We give no judgment on the alledged causes which have irritated the minds of the subjects of the King of Portugal: restrictions on trade, may be a part of them, in some instances, but to attribute an event of this nature to them alone, is a shop-keeping notion. Whether it may be successful, is another question: the province, as our readers will recollect, is not described by Mr. Koster, as the most fertile; and the population is extremely scattered; this remark tells both for and against.

The employment of a body of Portuguese troops in taking possession of Monte Video afforded a favourable opportunity to what has happened: how far that was a stroke of true policy time will shew: it has been made the subject of appeal to the powers of Europe by the Spanish Court.

Report affirms that the Spanish Provinces of South America, on the Western coast, are completely in the power of the insurgents; who have obtained a decisive victory over the royal forces. We have so long been in the dark as to events in that quarter, and so strongly in the habit of disbelieving both sides, that we receive this report with some hesitation. But, we are glad to see, that the numbers engaged in hostilities are much less than was formerly supposed. The work of death is so much the less extensive, though the passions of men may be equally malignant. The population is but thin, and the provinces are large. A short time must produce additional information.

The North American United States are receiving great accessions of population. If they are truly wise, they will favour the export of those restless Frenchmen, who, having done all the mischief they could in Europe, have resorted to America. If they do not properly exert themselves on this, there needs no ghost to tell us what consequences will inevitably follow.

The British North American colonies are viewed with increased interest; their fur-

ther improvement is anticipated; their trade and commerce is promoted. We hope that no unworthy jealousies will arise among them, or if arisen will not spread. The paths of justice ought to be clear; but the assumption of illegal, or of unconstitutional powers, ought to be repressed, and even punished.

Thus have we taken that survey of the world, which may afford some hints at its general condition. Those countries, concerning which the historian has nothing to say, are in the happiest state. And yet, there are some, which, though not mentioned, are thought to be in very suspicious circumstances. We must wait for fuller intelligence. We hold fast to our wishes for general peace; and we desire, if it might be, general prosperity. We have seen, that the welfare of one country is often strongly linked in with that of another, and we shall, with the utmost reluctance, be forced to quit our adherence to the happier state of things, by unquestionable information on the existence or progress of calamities, of which, though a man may see the beginning, he cannot flatter himself that he shall see the end.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, May 20, 1817.

We reported in our last, that the new Sugars which came to market had met with a brisk and favourable reception. It might have been supposed that this was occasioned by the novelty of the thing; and so it was, in part; yet the subsequent arrivals have been far from damping the market; and, in fact, they not only continue to go off briskly, but they command high prices. This shews that the home trade is far from being glutted; and that orders are not wanting. The old Muscovados have felt the advantage, and now go off freely, at 1s. to 2s. advance. The dry browns fetched 69s. to 71s.; the inferior sorts 64s. to 67s. New Barbadoes brought

Fine white,	94s. to 95s.
Middling	86s. to 89s.
Inferior	82s. to 85s.

The demand for Refined Sugars is also lively; and the market is much improved; the former price has greatly promoted the home consumption. The export trade cannot boast of any great vivacity; although there are orders in town, yet they are limited as to quantity and price. The prevailing opinion among the houses in extensive business, is, that the article must

rise; and, accordingly, the holders who are capitalists, are not anxious in putting forward sales, but wait the event.

COFFEE has experienced, and seems to be destined to experience, considerable fluctuations. It lately was declining, say, 2s. per cwt. The quantity of good and fine ordinary Jamaica, was so great as to depress the Article. More recently, the demand has increased; and private sale, has been more favourable, as well in price, as in the quantity which has changed hands. The expectations formed, are therefore, those of a rise in price; and a better state of the market.

THE COTTON market has been rather dull; but there are symptoms of its revival. A few days ago, the same Article might be bought a halfpenny per lb. lower than it can be bought to-day. To say the least, that lower price was the means of getting off a great quantity of the commodity, and thereby to relieve the Stocks of various holders. The Sale at Liverpool took off more than the importations for the week amounted to.

THE TIMBER Trade has had its fluctuations, also;—some time ago it felt the force of expectation that an alteration in the duties would take place at home: now, it feels the force of expectation that an alteration will take place abroad. Sweden inclines to diminish the duties she had imposed on foreign vessels, carrying away timber; and has now made them level with her own ships. The duties were treble what her own ships paid; and in fact, amounted to little, or nothing, short of a prohibition.

HEMP and FLAX are low, and are lowering. The variations in price have had the effect of relieving the Market from a quantity, and the consequence has been felt as beneficial, by what remained.

RUM has already supplied so considerably a demand that the quantity in hand is greatly reduced: good parcels sell readily at an advance; and even the ordinary are rising. In other spirits, there is no alteration deserving notice.

Our readers will observe a considerable variation in the premiums of Insurance, from what it has ever been our duty to record. The fact is, that this branch of mercantile adventure has now reached its lowest or peace rates; and the value of a risk is now, not a calculation combined of the danger of the seas, and the danger of the enemy, but of the danger of the seas solely, and that at the finest time of the year in the northern hemisphere. The system of voyages is now reduced to so much certainty, that the most favourable period for all parts of the world

is taken advantage of, and consequently risks are calculated on the exercise of due care and circumspection, by the insured.

THE PRICE OF BULLION is—Portugal Gold £3 19s. 6d.; New Dollars 5s. 2½d.

The average price of CORN for the week ending May 17, is,

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	105 0	Rye	62 5
Barley	51 9	Oats	33 6
Beans	51 8	Peas	51 9

Since this article was put to press, intelligence has arrived of a serious commotion, which has assumed the character of insurrection, having broken out in South America, against the Portuguese Government. This news has had a great effect in the commercial world, speculation being afloat to seize the immediate moment, and to forestall the wants of that part of the world by great consignments of goods.—Report, indeed, affirms, that considerable orders are actually arrived; that the warehouses in Buenos Ayres are absolutely emptied; that the Government of that city is in connexion with the Spanish insurgents in Peru and Chili, where their arms have been victorious; and that merchandize of all kinds was sending off for those provinces, and for the whole western coast of South America.

This event, as may well be supposed, has caused much variation in many articles of commerce: the goods proper for that market have risen considerably; cottons, and all wearables of the lighter kinds. The utmost anxiety is felt by the merchants to obtain a knowledge of what decision the British Government may come to, on this occasion. It is supposed, that adventures must take the whole risk on themselves: but, that, at present, and till we have further information, British property is not unsafe, in the parts revolted.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ESSEX.—Though the weather has generally been cold throughout the month, yet it must be considered we have a show for a plentiful Wheat crop, the thin planted Wheat being much improved. The late fine showers have been of great benefit to the Oats and Barley. Clovers for the scythe are much improved, and food for all kinds of Cattle is now in abundance. Peas planted well, beans not quite so. Both winter and spring Tares make a good appearance. Our fallowed Lands are in a very rough state at present. Mutton and Lamb at the Country Markets, fat and good. Beasts for slaughter but thin,

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, April 19.

Ringer J. Lucas-street, Commercial-road, baker.

BANKRUPTS.

Bigland G. Lancaster, iron master. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Blundell W. N. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Avison and Co. Castle-street, Holborn.

Cunliffe J. late of the City of Leipzig, but now of Manchester, merchant. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Connard J. the younger, Worcester, needle maker. *Sols.* Fladgate and Co. Essex-street, Strand.

Cohen E. late of Broad-street, merchant. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Corthorn C. March, Cambridge, chemist and druggist. *Sol.* Huxley, Temple.

Grubb G. Manchester, tailor. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Gossage T. Derby, maltster. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

Heath J. Chester, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Howard A. Surrey, grocer. *Sol.* Kiss, Clifford's Inn.

Hodgson H. G. Watling-street, merchant. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Henry A. Minories, Middlesex, merchant. *Sol.* Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe.

Jones E. Chester, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Huxley, Temple.

Makins W. Nottingham, flax dresser. *Sols.* Collet and Co. Chancery-lane.

Maude W. and E. Maude, York, bankers. *Sols.* Esley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Peet T. Nottingham, linen draper. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Ratcliff E. Cambridge, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Toone and Co. Currier-street.

Stevens G. Essex, carpenter. *Sol.* Jones, Sizelane.

Somerfield J. and P. Somerfield, Stafford, awl blade makers. *Sol.* Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand.

Tomkins S. Plymouth, draper. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.

Wills T. Devon, lime burner. *Sols.* Street and Co. Philpot-lane.

Wilton S. late of Lancaster, victualler. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

CERTIFICATES, May 3.

J. Bee, Newcastle upon Tyne, tallow chandler. J. Knowler, Preston, Kent, bricklayer. T. Paterson and T. Harwood, Star-court, Broad-street, hat manufacturers. W. Watson, Wakefield, York, corn dealer. W. Hardisty and J. Lodge, Netherton, York, merchants. W. Holdsworth, Bradford, and J. Holdsworth-Morley, York, watch makers. T. Fawcett, Lindley, York, butcher. R. Pigg, Norwich, grocer. S. White, Liverpool, upholsterer. J. Batty, Leeds, York, grocer. R. Wicks, Worthing, Sussex, fish buyer. G. Wall, North Shields, ship builder. J. Goodchild, sen. Low Pallion, Durham, and J. Jackson and W. Jackson, Dowgate Wharf, London, bankers. R. Eaton, Nottingham, hosier.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, April 15.

Farrenden J. Chichester, timber merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Batteley W. late of Newcastle under Lyme,

but now of Stafford, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Wilson, Temple.

Cooper H. Portsea, print seller. *Sol.* Hart, Portsmouth.

Cull J. late of Dorset, brewer. *Sol.* Allen, Clifford's Inn.

Clark T. Somerset, cheese dealer. *Sols.* Dyne and Co. Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Featherstonhaugh G. late of Durham, coal fitter. *Sol.* Chipchase, Broad-street.

Gapp J. Norwich, dyer. *Sol.* Taylor, Featherston-buildings.

Lees J. Stafford, timber merchant. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

Manks J. Leeds, York, cloth merchant. *Sol.* Evans, Hatton Garden.

Penistan R. and J. Penistan, Horncastle, Lincoln, brick makers. *Sol.* Clitherow, Horncastle.

Purday T. Margate, Kent, stationer. *Sol.* King, Castle-street, Holborn.

Robinson J. Thrapston, Northampton, whip manufacturer. *Sol.* Agar, Furnival's Inn.

Suple B. J. Somerset, linen draper. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.

Taylor J. late of Worcester, cooper. *Sol.* Platt, New Boswell-court.

Tanswell G. Dorset, butcher. *Sol.* Price, Lincoln's Inn.

Thompson J. Chester, salt manufacturer. *Sols.* Wright and Co. Temple.

Whitting C. Bristol, plumber. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Wigglesworth W. late of Leicester, draper. *Sol.* Egerton, Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, May 6.

G. Randles, Liverpool, insurance broker. W. S. Sherwood, Liverpool, joiner. T. Furnival, late of King's Lynn, Norfolk, earthenware dealer. R. Porter and H. Porter, late of Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street, and Lloyd's Coffee House, ship broker. J. Herbert, Plough public house, West Smithfield, victualler. R. Briscall, Liverpool, dealer. J. Fardon, Oxford, watch maker.

BANKRUPTS, April 19.

Butler S. Bristol, tallow chandler. *Sol.* Smith, Bristol.

Cohen E. late of Broad-street, merchant. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Dow M. Birmingham, paper maker. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's place.

Elland R. Islington, coach master. *Sols.* Bolton and Co. Old Broad-street.

Grunbough I. York, worsted yarn manufacturer. *Sol.* Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.

Hagedorn J. P. Old Broad-street, merchant. *Sols.* Kaye and Co. New Bank-buildings.

Jones J. late of Blackman-street, Southwark, wine and spirit merchant. *Sols.* Smith and Co. Hatton Garden.

Jervis J. Somerset, draper. *Sol.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Johnson J. the younger, Essex, corn dealer. *Sol.* Hore, Hatton Garden.

Lecount P. City Road, watch maker. *Sol.* Turner, Bloomsbury-square.

Milbourn S. late of York, flax spinner. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 Reynolds B. Weymouth, ship joiner. *Sol.* Abbott, Mark-lane.
 Rimmer J. Liverpool, brewer. *Sols.* Gregory and Co. Bedford Row.
 Saunders W. Bristol, mercer. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Warrford-court.
 Sheppard T. Portsmouth, shoemaker. *Sols.* Briggs and Co. Essex-street, Strand.
 Winter S. late of Lichfield, victualler. *Sols.* Dax and Co. Doughty-street.

CERTIFICATES, May 10.

J. H. Jowsey, Durham, ship owner. W. Pulman, Devon, fellmonger. R. Elmore, Hereford, tanner. M. Phillips, St. Mary Axe, London, merchant. T. I. Smith, Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchant. G. Earp, St. John-street, brush manufacturer. W. Aspinall, Liverpool, grocer. R. Beckett, Dorking, Surrey, grocer. P. B. Dean, Lancaster, cotton spinner. J. Dowthwaite, Maidstone, chemist. T. Holden, Liverpool, liquor merchant. J. Taprell, Plymouth, auctioneer. J. Wilson and A. Aiken, Cross-street, Finsbury-square, merchants. L. Le Cheminant, Fenchurch-street, merchant. W. Grieves, Holborn-bridge, cheesemonger. J. Solly, Liverpool, woollen draper. J. V. Kerckhove, Fenchurch-street, merchant. H. Webber, Bristol, merchant. R. Bowman, Liverpool, sail maker. W. Watts and J. Rigby, Lancaster, linen drapers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, April 22.

Baber J. St. James's-street, dress maker.

BANKRUPTS.

Ashley W. Bristol, wheelwright. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Alder J. and J. Alder, Liverpool, merchants. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery-lane.
 Bedford J. Bath, pastry cook. *Sols.* Dax and Co. Doughty-street.
 Beale E. Durham, Gloucestershire, innholder. *Sol.* Potts, Serjeant's Inn.
 Boardman J. jun. and G. Alsop, Manchester, dealers in twist. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.
 Burridge G. S. Deptford, victualler. *Sol.* Eldred, Temple.
 Collins W. Ellen-street, Saint George in the East, scavenger. *Sol.* Hamilton, Berwick-street, Soho.
 Collett J. Bishopsgate-street Within, merchant. *Sols.* Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
 Crocket H. Hampton in Arden, Warwickshire, farmer. *Sol.* Pewtreis, Gray's Inn.
 Clay C. Warwick, coach master. *Sols.* Clark and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Eady S. P. Gerrard-street, Soho, druggist. *Sol.* Goodall, Gray's Inn.
 Farenden J. Chichester, timber merchant. *Sol.* Sowton, Cook's-court.
 Horder J. Haydon-square, Minories, music seller. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.
 Jenkins A. Gloucester, chemist. *Sol.* Potts, Serjeant's Inn.
 Jackson R. Cheshire, druggist. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn.

Newbold D. Birmingham, tin plate worker. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street.

Neale J. Wapping Wall, anchor smith. *Sol.* Bowden, Aldermanbury.

Phillips J. late of Llangattock Vibon Avel, timber dealer. *Sol.* Berkeley, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Reilly J. late of Manchester, merchant. *Sol.* Rondeau, Manchester.

Steward T. Suffolk, grocer. *Sols.* Walter and Co. Symond's Inn.

Steel J. Sheffield, grocer. *Sol.* Bigg, Southampton-buildings.

Solomon H. Charing Cross, silversmith. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

Shaw J. Bond-street, carpet manufacturer. *Sol.* Harvey, Corsitor-street.

Wibberley J. Manchester, draper. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.

CERTIFICATES, May 13.

J. Hughes and C. Outhwaite, St. Paul's Church yard, upholsterers. P. Birdwood, Plymouth, linen draper. R. Garrett, Speenhamland, Berks, saddler. J. Goodwin, Liverpool, merchant. M. Hyams, Pall Mall, lapidary. G. Wright, Birmingham, carpenter. J. P. Carpenter and J. Webber, Somerset, drapers. W. Murray, Inner Temple, money scriber. N. L. Cheminant and J. V. Kerckhove, Fenchurch-street, merchant. J. M. Siorde and J. L. Siorde, Austin Friars, merchants. J. and D. Brodie, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, merchants.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, April 26.

Purdoy T. Margate, stationer.

BANKRUPTS.

Adie F. Stafford, auctioneer. *Sol.* Phillips, Size-lane.
 Biggs M. Maiden-lane, Cheapside, hosier. *Sols.* Robinson and Co. Charter House-square.
 Bower W. Chester, cotton spinner. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 Bush J. Berks, innkeeper. *Sols.* Rigge and Co. Carey-street.
 Bosworth J. Bosbury, Hereford, dealer in horses. *Sol.* Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.
 Burghart C. Rosemary-lane, sugar refiner. *Sol.* Holt, Threadneedle street.
 Corran P. R. Liverpool, cooper. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.
 Dodd D. Stanhope, Durham, grocer. *Sol.* Heelis, Staple Inn.
 Entwisle T. Manchester, fustian manufacturer. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Enfield W. and J. Browne, Norwich, bombazeen manufacturer. *Sols.* Presland and Co. Brunswick square.
 Fraser W. Sloane street, Chelsea, hosier. *Sol.* Lawrence, Farnival's Inn.
 Gill C. late of Shoreditch, shoemaker. *Sol.* Suter, Greenwich.
 Gaunt J. York, merchant. *Sols.* Tottie and Co. Poultry.
 Heynes S. Cheltenham, wine merchant. *Sol.* Pearson, Staple Inn.
 Harling T. West Cowes, Isle of Wight, merchant. *Sol.* Donnollon, Copthall court.

Homan W. Barking, Essex, smack owner.

Sols. Alliston and Co. Freeman's court.

James R. Hampstead, Middlesex, broker. *Sol.* Chippindall, Great Queen-street.

King W. Somerset, hosier. *Sol.* Pearson, Temple.

Mudford N. the younger, Strand, umbrella manufacturer. *Sol.* Leigh, Poultry.

Manu B. Bishopsgate street, upholsterer. *Sol.* Pope, Modford court.

Newman A. Newgate street, printer. *Sol.* Younger, Wellclose square.

Purdny T. Margate and Sandgate, Kent, stationers. *Sol.* King, Castle street, Holborn.

Pullan R. Leeds, merchant. *Sols.* Few and Co. Covent Garden.

Roads W. late of Oxford, grocer. *Sols.* Edmunds and Co. Chancery lane.

Smith J. Bath, broker. *Sol.* Young, Charlotte row, Mansion House.

Stinton P. Bristol, victualler. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.

Sayer T. Huntsham, Devon, lime burner *Sol.* Pearse, Salisbury square.

Stewardson J. Borough, haberdasher. *Sol.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Verdenham W. White's yard, Rosemary lane, sugar refiner. *Sols.* Gatty and Co. Angel court, Throgmorton street.

Williams M. J. Dowgate hill, merchant. *Sol.* Williams, Dyer's buildings.

Wilson J. Sydney street, Middlesex, merchant. *Sol.* Bowman, Broad street.

White J. Exeter, veterinary surgeon. *Sol.* Brutton, Old Broad street.

Wood S. Canal street, Birmingham, coal smith. *Sol.* Hutchinson, Crown court.

CERTIFICATES, May 17.

W. Toulmin, Carmarthen street, Tottenham court road, money scrivener. C. Pearse, Wellington, Somersetshire, druggist. F. Niblett, Bread street, Cheapside, scrivener. J. Fean, Parliament street, draper. W. Robinson and S. S. Clapham, Liverpool, merchants. S. G. Shaw, St. Albans, bookseller. J. Heseldon and T. Stewart, London Wall, horse dealers. J. Kilvington, Bankside, Southwark, coal merchant. T. Williams, Coleman street, packer. S. Jeeves, Sandy, Bedfordshire, horse dealer. T. Martin, Norwich, musical instrument maker. T. Storey, Leeds, cheesemonger. A. Burn, Durham, ship builder. J. Merryweather, Sheffield, broker. G. M. Pearce, Liverpool, merchant. J. Estill, Rowland's row, Stepney Green, master mariner. T. Cox, Chichester, Sussex, common carrier. R. W. Taber, James street, Golden square, plumber. J. Parker and H. Holloway, Gower place, St. Pauls, builders. W. Bassett, Church lane, Spitalfields, silk manufacturer. J. Abilit, Kesgrave, Suffolk, merchant. W. Hill, Halberton, Devonshire, currier. T. Keyse, Austin Friars, merchant. W. White, Coventry, victualler. W. Thompson, Wakefield, Yorkshire, grocer. T. Unwin, Sawbridge-worth, Hertfordshire, maltster. H. Hewlett, Horfield, Gloucestershire, dealer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, April 29.

Brown J. Ratcliffe Highway, slopseller.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Chanley J. Stockport, Cheshire, grocer. Claywerth J. Candlesby, Lincolnshire, dealer in corn.

M'Williams J. George street, Spitalfields, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

Booth W. Tickton, Yorkshire, merchant. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.

Bourne E. Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer. *Sol.* Berridge, Hatton Garden.

Brennan J. Upper Russell-street, Bermondsey, fellmonger. *Sols.* Drew and Co. Bermondsey-street.

Caspar E. High-street, Aldgate, watch maker. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's-court.

Gardom T. Epsom, tailor. *Sol.* Dixon, Nassau-street.

Greenwood R. Todmorden and Walsden, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Gardner B. Rotherhithe, master mariner. *Sol.* Pasmore, Warrford-court.

Holmes T. Long Acre, coach maker. *Sol.* Allen, Soho.

Harvey W. Wymondham, Norfolk, manufacturer. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Hawkins W. Bicknell, Warwickshire, farmer. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Hunt J. Bishops Sutton, Southampton, maltster. *Sol.* Gude, Gray's Inn.

Hopkinson J. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Griffith and Co. Liverpool.

Hick J. Huddersfield, drysalter. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.

Jackson R. and J. Graham, jun. Carlisle, cotton spinners. *Sol.* Clennel, Staple Inn.

James E. Bristol, timber merchant. *Sols.* Bridges and Co. Red Lion-square.

Kingscott D. Walcot, Bath, baker. *Sol.* Burfoot, Temple.

Lilley E. Birmingham, gilt toy maker. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's buildings.

Mann J. jun. Templesowery, Westmoreland, tanner. *Sol.* Lowden, Clement's Inn.

Lawton W. Wilmslow, Cheshire, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Matthewman J. late of Queen-street, Cheapside, merchant. *Sol.* Hamilton, Great St. Helen's.

Roberts J. late of Stoney Stratford, farmer. *Sols.* Gale and Co. Basinghall-street.

Ratnabury H. Newport, carpenter. *Sols.* Bridges and Co. Red Lion-square.

Rhodes J. Stockport, cotton manufacturer. *Sol.* Windle, John street, Bedford Row.

CERTIFICATES, May 20.

T. Evans, Monmouth, mercer and draper. N. Demezy, Hartley Winney, Southampton, innkeeper. E. Berriman, Saint Ives, Cornwall, milliner. W. Blenkin, Kingston upon Hull, grocer. T. Bellamy, Bristol, woollfactor. J. Fairbrother, Tottington, Lancashire, cotton spinner. T. Roberts, Cornwall, grocer. R. Cleugh, North Shields, hardwareman. R. Gray, Redruth, Cornwall, victualler. J. Lloyd, Tring, Hertfordshire, surgeon. R. Fillis and W. Cock, late of Plymouth, contractors. J. Wohlenberg, St. Catharines street, biscuit baker. A. Keating, Strand, silversmith. R. B. Scott, Spring Garden, printer. E. Jones, Ludgate-hill, haberdasher. J. E. Lewis, Northampton, carpenter. T. Botevyle, Salop, horse dealer. M. Waters, Nicholas-lane, broker.

PRICES CURRENT, May 20, 1816.

Fire-Office Shares, &c. May 20.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	£.	s.
American pot-ash, per cwt. 2	15	0	0	0	0	0	Chesterfield Div. 6l....	100	—	—	—
Ditto pearl	3	8	0	0	0	0	Coventry (Div. 44l) ..	—	—	—	—
Barilla	1	0	0	1	10	0	Croydon	4	—	—	—
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal. 0	7	0	0	7	2	0	Cruan	1	1	0	0
Camphire, refined .. lb. 0	4	6	0	4	9	0	Ellesmere and Chester (D. 4l) ..	60	0	—	—
Ditto unrefined .. cwt. 10	10	0	13	0	0	0	Grand Junction ... (Div. 4l) ..	180	—	—	—
Cochineal, fine black, lb. 1	10	0	1	12	0	0	Grand Surry	49	—	—	—
Ditto, East-India 0	3	0	0	4	3	0	Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 5l.	90	—	—	—
Coffee, fine bond.... cwt. 4	15	0	5	0	0	0	Huddersfield	10	—	—	—
Ditto ordinary	3	6	0	3	10	0	Kennett and Avon	18	5	—	—
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb. 0	1	10	0	2	2	0	Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 8l) ..	—	—	—	—
Ditto Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	Lancaster..... Div. 1l.	17	10	—	—
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	5	0	1	8	Oxford Div. 3l.	—	—	—	—
Ditto East-India 0	1	0	0	1	6	0	Peakforest	—	—	—	—
Currants, Zant..... cwt. 4	18	0	5	0	0	0	Stratford	—	—	—	—
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0	25	0	0	Thames and Medway	0	—	—	—
Scirvelloes	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>Docks.</i>				
Flax, Riga	65	0	0	67	0	0	Commercial Div. 6l....	85	—	—	—
Ditto Petersburg	53	0	0	54	0	0	East India..... Div. 7l....	140	—	—	—
Galls, Turkey.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	London Div. 3l....	58	—	—	—
Geneva, Holl. bond gal. 0	3	8	0	4	0	0	West India Div. 10l....	180	—	—	—
Ditto, English.....	0	13	6	0	0	0	<i>Insurance Companies.</i>				
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt. 10	0	0	12	0	0	0	Albion..... 500sh. £50 pd. 32	—	—	—	—
Hemp, Riga..... ton 41	0	0	42	0	0	0	County	—	—	—	—
Ditto Petersburg	39	10	0	40	0	0	Eagle..... 50 5pd.	—	—	—	—
Indigo, Caracass .. lb. 0	10	0	0	10	6	0	Globe..... Div. 6l....	110	0	—	—
Ditto East-India	0	4	0	10	0	0	Hope 50 5pd.	2	2	—	—
Iron British bars .. ton 9	10	0	10	0	0	0	Imperial 500 50pd. ..	75	—	—	—
Ditto Swedish c. n. d. 16	10	0	0	0	0	0	London Fire.....	18	15	—	—
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	London Ship	18	10	0	0
Lead in pigs..... ton 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	Royal Exchange ... Div. 10..	230	—	—	—
Ditto red	21	0	0	0	0	0	Rock..... 20... 2pd.	2	12	—	—
Ditto white	33	0	0	0	0	0	Union Fire Life 100l. 20 pd.	22	10	—	—
Logwood	8	5	0	8	10	0	<i>Water Works.</i>				
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt. 5	15	0	6	5	0	0	Grand Junction	32	—	—	—
Mahogany	0	1	8	0	2	0	London Bridge.... Div. 2l. 10s	—	—	—	—
Oil, Lucca... 24 gal. jar 16	0	0	18	0	0	0	Manchester and Salford	20	—	—	—
Ditto Florence, ½ chest 2	3	0	2	10	0	0	Portsmouth and Farington ..	11	—	—	—
Ditto whale	30	0	0	33	0	0	Ditto (New) 50 .. Div. 6....	36	—	—	—
Ditto spermaceti .. ton 68	0	0	0	0	0	0	South London	20	—	—	—
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt. 0	16	0	0	0	0	0	West Middlesex ... 100	22	—	—	—
Raisins, bloom..... cwt. 4	14	0	5	0	0	0	<i>Bridges.</i>				
Rice, Carolina bond ..	2	0	2	3	0	0	Southwark .. 100l. sh. 75 pd.	63	—	—	—
Rum, Jamaica bond gal. 0	3	9	0	4	4	0	Waterloo .. 100s. all pd.	15	—	—	—
Ditto Leeward Island 0	2	10	0	0	0	0	Ditto Old Annuities 60 all pd.	60	—	—	—
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. 2	9	0	0	0	0	0	Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd.	40	—	—	—
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb. 2	8	0	3	6	0	0	Vauxhall Bonds 100 pd	80	—	—	—
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	12	0	2	0	0	<i>Literary Institutions.</i>				
Tallow, Russia, white 1	17	6	2	18	0	0	London, 75 gs.	42	—	—	—
Ditto	2	17	6	2	13	0	Russel 25 gs.	16	16	—	—
Tar, Stockholm .. bar. 1	0	0	1	1	0	0	Surry 30 gs.	—	10	—	—
Tin in blocks..... cwt. 4	19	0	5	0	6	0	<i>Mines.</i>				
Tobacco, Maryland, lb. 0	0	8	0	1	3½	0	British Copper Comp. 100 sh.	—	—	—	—
Ditto Virginia	0	0	7	0	1	0½	Beeralstone 38pd.	—	—	—	—
Wax, Guinea..... cwt. 8	10	0	0	9	0	0	Butapill 10pd.	—	—	—	—
Whale-fins (Green) ton 70	0	0	0	9	0	0	Great Hewas.... 15 pd	—	—	—	—
Wine:							<i>Roads.</i>				
Red Port, bond pipe .. 43	0	0	52	0	0	0	Barking	80	—	—	—
Ditto Lisbon.....	44	0	0	0	0	0	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Ditto Madeira	55	0	0	65	0	0	Auction Mart.....	1	15	—	—
Ditto Mountain.....	30	0	0	33	0	0	Five per cent. City Bonds....	98½	—	—	—
Ditto Calcavella	0	0	0	0	0	0	Chelsea .. 10 sh. Div. 12....	—	—	—	—
Ditto Sherry..... butt 28	0	0	50	0	0	0	Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	—	—	—	—
Ditto Claret	15	0	0	45	0	0	Lon. Flour Comp. .. 14 pd. ..	—	—	—	—
							East London... 100l. sh.	—	—	—	—
							Globe .. 100l. sh. all paid Div.	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Height of Barome. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.
Apr 21	45	56	44	30,34	60 Fair
22	42	54	40	,25	50 Fair
23	40	53	38	,16	46 Fair
24	38	52	42	,19	32 Cloudy
25	40	42	40	,16	29 Cloudy
26	42	47	45	,06	32 Cloudy
27	42	50	43	29,92	37 Cloudy
28	42	55	47	30,01	46 Cloudy
29	48	55	49	29,90	50 Cloudy
30	44	50	41	,75	52 Showry
May 1	40	49	43	,85	41 Cloudy
2	45	55	45	,90	62 Fair
3	46	57	52	,80	55 Fair
4	55	64	49	,95	66 Fair
5	52	60	49	30,14	49 Fair
6	48	57	47	,16	56 Fair
7	50	57	46	,10	55 Fair
8	53	67	52	29,80	57 Fair
9	47	52	46	,70	34 Thin Sh
10	49	57	50	,48	39 Fair
11	50	57	48	,30	37 Fair
12	47	60	45	,32	62 Fair
13	47	55	44	,67	42 Showry
14	48	56	45	,62	46 Showry
15	47	60	46	,76	62 Fair
16	50	67	49	,85	82 Fair
17	51	64	51	,80	45 Fair
18	53	69	55	,50	36 Rain
19	50	52	40	,41	21 Rain
20	44	50	45	,35	0 Rain

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
 Africa, 2gs.
 Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.
 American States, 35s. to 40s.
 Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 15s. 9d.
 Brazils, 2 gs.
 Hamburgh, &c. 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
 Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 20s. to 25s.
 Canada, 40s. to 50s.
 Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.
 Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 3gs.
 East-India (Co. ships) 3gs. to 3½gs.
 — out and home, 7gs.
 France, 10s. 6d. to 15s.
 Gibraltar, 20s.
 Gottenburgh, 12s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.
 Greenland, out and home, gs.
 Holland, 10s. 6d. to 15s.
 Honduras, &c. 2½gs. to 3gs.
 Jamaica, 2gs. to 50s.
 Leeward Islands, 35s. to 40s.
 Madeira, 20s. to 25s.
 Malta, Italian States, &c. 2gs.
 Malaga, 2gs.
 Newfoundland, &c. 30s.
 Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 10s. 6d.
 River Plate, 3gs.
 Southern Fishery, out and home, gs.
 Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.6s. 2d
 The Half ditto ditto 8 113 1
 The Quar. ditto ditto 4 51 0½
 The do. ditto ditto 2 2½0 9½

POTATOES.

Kidney..... 8 0 0 | Ox Nobles .. 7 0 0
 Champions .. 7 0 0 | Apple 7 0 0
 ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 6d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lam.
1817.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May 3 ..	4 8	5 0	6 0	5 6	8 0
10 ..	4 8	5 0	5 6	5 4	7 6
17 ..	4 8	5 0	5 6	5 4	7 0
24 ..	4 10	4 6	5 6	5 0	6 6

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs. . 116s
 Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. 127s
 Loaves, fine..... 120s
 Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs..... 118s

COTTON TWIST.

May 21. Mule 1st quality, No. 40 3s. 3d.
 ————— No. 120 7s. 0d.
 ————— 2d quality, No. 40 2s. 8d.
 Discount—15 to 20 per cent.

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
May 1. ..	34s 0d to 39 0	34s 0d to 43 6
8. ..	34s 0d 37 0	30s 6d 43 6
15. ..	34s 3d 37 9	34s 6d 43 0
22. ..	34s 3d 38 6	34s 3d 44 0

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 21d | Calf Skins 30 to
 Dressing Hides .. 17d | 45lb. per doz. 27
 Crop hides for cut. 19d | Ditto 50 to 70 .. 56½
 Flat Ordinary .. 16d | Seals, Large.... 9½

SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 94s.; curd 98s
 CANDLES; per doz. 10s. 6d.; moulds 11s. 6d.

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	35½	Palermo, per oz.	119d
Amsterdam, us.	38	Leghorn	48
Ditto at sight	37 6	Genoa	45
Rotterdam	11-14	Venice,	27
Hamb. us. 2½	35	Naples	40
Altona us. 2	35-1	Lisbon	58
Paris, 1 d. d.	24-50	Oporto	57½
Ditto, 2 us.	24-70	Rio Janeiro	59
Madrid	35-½	Dublin	11½
Cadiz,	35	Cork	11½

Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May 2 ..	6 0 0	2 5 0	7 10 0
9 ..	6 0 0	2 2 0	7 10 0
16 ..	6 0 0	2 2 0	7 10 0
23 ..	6 6 0	2 2 0	8 8 0

